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McGill Daily

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Editorial ..... Up. 446
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LIEUT. MACFARLANE KILLED

News was received by relatives in the city last night of the death from wounds of Lieut. Robert George Macfarlane, Sci. '10, attached to the Royal Engineers. Lieut. Macfarlane was born in Huntingdon, Que., twenty-seven years ago, the son of the late Robert Macfarlane, and secured his primary education at the Huntingdon Academy. From that institution he matriculated into McGill, taking the course in Mining. He was graduated in 1910. Lieut. Macfarlane was a quiet chap, and a conscientious and earnest student. After graduation he was employed with various mining corporations, including the Mond Nickel Company, Garson, Ont., and the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company at Trail, B. C. Both his father and mother are dead. Innes P. Macfarlane, Agriculture '18, is a brother, and two sisters are graduates of the Teachers' course at Macdonald College. One of the latter is teaching at Inverness, Que.

"We knew him as an extremely fine fellow, a steady sort of chap, always good-natured," said Dr. J. Bonsall Porter, Professor of Mining to the McGill Daily last night.

The death of Lieut. Macfarlane marks the thirty-eighth among McGill men engaged in the war. The other thirty-seven are the following:

Baily, H. R. D., Agri. '16, corporal, 13th Battalion, C.E.F., killed in action.

Bone, John T., Sci. '14, lieutenant, Royal Flying Corps, drowned while on a perilous military mission, October 18, 1915.

Brotherhood, W. C., Sci. '12, lieutenant, 14th Battalion, C.E.F., killed in action.

Campbell, Alex., Sci. '97, First Canadian Division, died while training.

Cowen, R. P., Sci. '06, lieutenant, Border Regiment, B.E.F., died at the Dardanelles from drinking water poisoned by the Turks.

Crosley, Cecil, past student, lieutenant, 5th Royal Irish Fusiliers, killed in action at Dardanelles.

Delepine, H. G. S., past student, lieutenant, B.E.F., killed in action at Dardanelles.

Dillon, W. P., Med. '04, major, No. 2 Canadian General Hospital, accidentally killed in France.

Drummond, G. M., Arts '09, captain, 13th Battalion, C.E.F., killed in action.

Duggan, H. S., Sci. '12, lieutenant, Royal Engineers, died of wounds.

Duval, J. L., Med. '98, major, No. 1 Field Ambulance, C. E. F., died of wounds.

Elderkin, V. C., Sci. '12, private, 14th Battalion, C.E.F., killed in action.

Evans, A. J. L., Sci. '11, lieutenant, 3rd Battalion, C.E.F., attached to 1st Brigade, Mining Section, died of wounds.

Field, C. V. C., Sci., '17, lieutenant, 4th Battalion, C.E.F., attached to the Royal Flying Corps, unofficially reported killed.

Fisher, Fred., Sci. '17, lance-corp., 13th Battalion, C.E.F., killed in action.

Green, F. D. L., lieutenant, 4th Battery, C.F.A., killed in action.

Hague, O. C. F., Sci. '09, lieutenant, 7th Battery, C.F.A., killed in action.

(Continued on Page 4.)

ALUMNAE HEAR MLLE. GRETERIN

"Ce que les Femmes Pensent de la Guerre."

WOMEN AVERSE TO WAR

Women of France are Taking the Place of the Men at Home.

Yesterday afternoon, Mlle. Greterin spoke before the Alumnae Society on the subject, "Ce que les femmes pensent de la guerre." It was a most inspiring and touching address, and all who heard her were deeply interested and moved. Mlle. Greterin spoke of women in general, but naturally of French women in particular. War is no new thing; though its aspects may change, it is at bottom ever the same. Though we have tried to govern it by laws, they have all been broken. War touches women very closely, in that it makes them suffer both mentally and materially. Nothing can exceed the mental agony of the mother, who is called upon to sacrifice herself not once, but day by day continually. Even those women who are not directly touched by war feel it indirectly. The love of race which often slumbers in times of peace is aroused in all our hearts in war; we become brothers indeed.

Woman's instincts are always averse to war, firstly, because she is the guardian of life. Man is disposed to destroy, if he believes that he does so in the interests of progress, or he believes that he can give something better; but woman feels that it is easier to destroy than to create, and therefore she hesitates. Her's is the role of guardian in society as in the home. Human life is virtually her creation; she shrinks from exposing it to destruction, except in the last extremity. When she is consulted on questions of peace and war, war will die.

Then woman is more deeply Christian than man. She is so by nature, and by education. The average woman relies more on her heart than on her brain. Yet it is true that though woman is averse to war, one finds her in civil war and even in workmen's strikes. There are heroines of war, of whom Jeanne d'Arc is the most striking example. But woman is only found in war when it is against unjust oppression, for oppression diminishes life. Woman is the heroine of resistance and defence. Women, like men, are brave, but in a different way. Woman's courage is passive; man's is active. There is no difference; one is as fine as the other, but woman's courage is always exercised to save life. There are many examples from Joan of Arc to Madeleine de Vercheres which prove this. The women who carry out their daily duties in cellars in bombarded towns are very brave. Woman is the soldier of life, while man is the soldier of death. Woman's role in war time is to serve, to suffer and to pray. She looks after the combatants, makes munitions in the factories and military uniforms. She also cares for the personal comfort of the men, and even for their moral comfort. In France there is a system of "marraines" by which a woman who has no near relative at the war, but who would like to help, adopts a soldier to whom she writes regularly. Women replace men in war time, in banks, in government offices, in the street car service, even as carpenters and masons. There is nothing meritorious in this; it is only natural. In the war against death, the Red Cross Society is an army of women for the saving of life. In France all nurses, whether professional or voluntary, work without any remuneration whatever, except their food and lodging. Women look after the refugees from Belgium and the North of France. They find families to adopt the orphans, thus caring for the human life of the future. They also undertake to care for prisoners of war. In France many women are marrying the mutilated soldiers returned from the war; this they do that human life may continue. All women suffer because of war, those of the enemy as well as our own. Suffering makes a human being better and broader, if it is borne in silence. There must be no complaining. Some one has said that victory will be to that nation which can endure one-quarter of an hour longer than the other. The women must be cheerful; they must comfort the others.

It is also woman's work to pray. Everywhere now in France, which has been so often called frivolous and irreligious, women are praying.

Mlle. Greterin finished her address by quoting a poem by La Princesse de Murat on "Victory."

Eric Billington Now Recovering

Lieuts. Eric Billington, Sci. '13, and Gwynn G. Gibbins, Sci. '10, who were recently wounded in France through the explosion of a quantity of German ammunition, which they were engaged in destroying, are now in an English hospital recovering from their wounds, according to word received yesterday by Dr. J. Bonsall Porter, Professor of Mining. Both Lieut. Billington and Lieut. Gibbins are former students and associates of Dr. Porter. The condition of Lieut. Billington, who is so well-known throughout Canada because of his prominence in intercollegiate football, was for a time quite serious, so much so that his parents were summoned from England to his bedside in France. A foot has been amputated while the wounds to his arm are serious. He is now recovering satisfactorily, however, and has improved very much. The recovery of Lieut. Billington has been doubtless due to his splendid constitution.

CHILDREN OF FIVE SMOKERS!

Letter From Sapper E. M. Des Brisay, of Science '16.

FORTY CENTS A WEEK

That is What it Costs This McGill Man for Rations on Active Service.

Life in billets in France is described in a picturesque manner by Sapper Eric M. Des Brisay, Sci. '16, in a letter just received at the University. Sapper Des Brisay writes under date of February 14:

"I received your card before Christmas, but have not had time to write you a letter in reply. We do not get much time to write, and so I have kept putting it off.

"At present our brigade is out of the trenches for the first time since we arrived. We are back at a rest camp for three weeks, and are situated on a hill with a grand view of the country around. We have billeted ourselves wherever we like, and I am in a house with five others. We have our rations cooked by the woman, and live here for two francs (40c) a week each. There are five kids, and all the boys smoke, even the one of five. Think of a kid in Canada of 9 getting out a cigarette when doing his homework! All the family help this one with his lessons, and he sure has to learn them. The old lady keeps the house as clean as a whistle, and is on the go all the time. They think we are lazy, because we sleep from 9 till 8. We have very little work to do, and I only go on from 4 p.m. till 12 every second day. The kids pick up English readily, and our meagre French enables us to converse all right. Flemish is the language they use amongst themselves, and it is much like English. If you add "en" on to every word and change "d" to "t" once in a while, you can probably make headway.

"This country is very pretty, and far more prosperous looking than what we saw in England.

"I have seen Merrill, Lyle Fraser, Ford Mathers and all those fellows in the P.P.C.L.I. quite often. Their brigade relieved ours a week ago. Merrill was looking the picture of health, and one of the Gibsons is so big I had to holler to make him hear me. I see Maurice Busby (Med. '17) from time to time, as well as the rest of the 6th Field Ambulance.

"The 29th Battalion from Vancouver is in our brigade, and I quite often see Alf Banham, Dud Durrant, Mark Grimmett (McGill, B.C.), and others. Dad Owen was killed a few weeks ago while out in No Man's Land at daybreak. His father is chaplain of our brigade and always reads us our sermon whenever we have a service.

"It is always the same here with each side just living in the trenches for their six days. There is quite a lot of artillery fire, and always a lot of aeroplanes up when the weather is fine."

METALLURGICAL MEETING.

Coating of Various Metals by Metal Spray Will be Described.

The monthly meeting of the Montreal Metallurgical Association will be held to-day, at 8.15 p.m., in the Chemistry Building. Mr. J. S. Worthington, the general manager of the Canadian Metal Manufacturing Co., Ltd., will describe the method of putting a metallic coating on metallic and other objects, by means of the metal spray. There will be shown in operation a machine used in the coating of the different substances. A description of the methods of coating brass, copper, zinc, and iron, will also be shown.

McGILLIKEN WANTED.

The officers of the Redpath Library are very anxious to secure copies of the McGilliken, in order that they may be bound. If those who have received numbers of the McGilliken could give some to the Library, the staff would be very grateful.

DR. L. D. ROSS, '84, DEAD.

The death has occurred in this city of Dr. Lewis Davidson Ross, Med. '84. The funeral will be private. Dr. Ross was a son of the late David Alexander Ross, Montreal.

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What Is It To Be?

Why are you taking Law — and you Medicine — and you Academic? Would this "stump" you for a sensible answer or would you be obliged to admit that you have permitted some other influence than reason to determine the college in which you are enrolled? Many of us have followed the course of least resistance. We are taking Law because father was a lawyer or Medicine because brother-in-law is a doctor, or Academic because of no reason at all. Probably very few students make any conscious effort to find out for themselves what work is the best suited to their abilities and likes, and consequently venture into the field that seems most attractive in the college bulletins or for other equally weak reasons.

The logical result is that many students find themselves entirely out of harmony with their college course after they have spent several semesters or years in the University. A case comes to mind of a man who registered in the School of Mines three years ago last fall, and has only realized his mistake the last semester. He is now taking Academic, after having practically wasted three and a half years attempting to interest himself in a department for which he has no natural taste.

This is probably an extreme case, but there are many other students who are in somewhat the same predicament. It would seem to be almost too much of a handicap to expect success in a field of work unsuited to the individual since he must encounter others who have the same training with a natural facility added.

There is some particular work to which you are the best fitted. Are you trying to discover what that proper sphere should be or are you trusting that chance may direct you aright? You may dislike to change your course now, you may think that it is too late, but would it not be better than spending the rest of your life trying to adjust yourself to a mistaken ambition?

These words from the Minnesota Daily are only too applicable to many students of almost every university. There is such a little real thought behind the choice of a student in pitching on a course in some cases, that an inevitable waste of talent is the result. It would not be hard to find strivers for that frail breadwinner, a B.A., who would do themselves and their country infinitely more service by becoming chauffeurs.

At McGill, especially in an Arts course, there is very little co-operation between professors and students in the choice of a course, while such co-operation would, we feel sure, in many cases be the making of the individual concerned. A student who applies for advice to one professor knows beforehand that before he leaves the sanctum he will be thoroughly imbued or submerged with the idea, temporarily only, that that professor's subject is what he (the student) was brought into the world to pursue. The floundering youth may have the instinct of the shopper, and try another professor. That infatuated person heaps on top of his colleague's arguments, equally cogent and satisfying ones, proving beyond a doubt that the student's life mission is to write an epoch-making work or clear up some burning questions of research in a totally different subject.

The advice-seeker goes away baffled and confused, and probably in despair makes a plunge and works for a year before he realizes his mistake.

An advisory board, composed of acids and bases of professors, so to speak, might be able to see to some degree the student's real bent and be able to place his industries on the right track.

SHAKESPEAREAN SONNETS

Prize Offered by the Shakespearean Festival Committee for Best Sonnet.

A prize of four reserved seats for the Shakespearean performances next April 25th will be awarded by the Shakespearean Tercentenary Festival Committee for the best Sonnet commemorating the Festival. The Committee invites writers to submit sonnets, which will be passed upon by competent judges. The winning poem will be printed in the programme, and the author given due credit for his or her work. The only stipulation is that the author shall be a Canadian.

This contest closes on April 8th. All MSS. should be accompanied by the name and address of the sender, and should be sent to Harcourt Farmer, 314 Coristine Building, Montreal.

REV. DR. RYCKMAN DEAD.

The death occurred at Toronto Monday of the Rev. Dr. E. B. Ryckman, an eminent Canadian Methodist minister, and a Governor of the Wesleyan Theological College. Rev. Dr. Ryckman filled many important pastorates.

JUNIOR HOCKEY TEAM.

There will be a practice with Science '19 on the Campus Rink this morning at eleven o'clock, in preparation for the game with Bishop's College on Friday. The following are asked to turn out: Stewart, Traynor, Nutter, Harris, Poe, Dowell, Fraser, Lowery, Fowler, Jordan.

HARVARD TO TEACH "WAR."

Harvard will inaugurate a course in military training beginning with the next semester. The course in military science which is to be officially added to the University curriculum will consist of twenty-four lectures and six tactical talks.

Major-General Leonard Wood will open the course with a lecture on the general military policy of the United States, and the methods that it employs to raise and maintain armies. Four lectures will be given by Captain Halsted Dorey, which will deal with the infantry, and three by Capt. Gordon Johnson on the work with the cavalry. Other lectures will be given on field and coast artillery, military engineering, camp sanitation and hygiene, and the signal corps, including aviation, transportation, supply and ordnance.

TRAITORS IN HIGH PLACES

The question has been raised recently as to whether it would not be the proper thing for the British Government, acting on behalf of the Crown, to degrade those English-born rebel princes who are with the enemy. Further, it has been suggested that His Majesty King George might, in keeping with English sentiment, annul the various German titles borne by his subjects and kinsmen here, giving in each case an English dignity according to the desire of the recipient. Like everything else, there is something to be said for both these propositions, and something against—more against the former, perhaps, than the latter.

Among the traitors concerned, the two chief are men of opposite ages, being 71 and 31 years, respectively. The first is Ernest, Duke of Cumberland and Teviotdale, Earl of Armagh, Prince of the United Kingdom, and de jure, "King of Hanover." He is a great-grandson of our George III, his wife being sister to Queen Alexandra and the Czar's mother. His father was dethroned and robbed of his Hanoverian kingdom by the Kaiser's grandfather, Wilhelm I, for which reason he has, naturally, hated Prussia ever since; yet he is an Austrian officer and hence on the side of the Kaiser, as are also his Prussianized son and two sons-in-law.

The second recreant royalty is Leopold, Duke of Albany, Earl of Clarence, Prince of the United Kingdom, and reigning Duke of Coburg-Gotha. The only, and posthumous, son of Queen Victoria's youngest son, he is by birth, training and education an Englishman; yet he actively supports the Prussian vulture against his only sister's soldier husband, Prince Alexander of Teck, King George's brother-in-law.

These traitor Dukes have each, as already shown, three English titles; each quarters the arms of England on his shield (a blot on our national scutcheon); each has a right to sit in the House of Lords at Westminster, and each stands in due succession to England's Crown. As in the days of chivalry, these men could be attained, outlawed, or struck off the roll of Peers by procedure of Parliament. Garter King of Arms could be empowered by the Earl Marshal to remove them entirely—not partially, as has been done—from the rolls at Herald's College. Their letters patent of nobility could, in common justice, be treated like a scrap of paper. But to do so and leave others in possession of their privileges and honors would scarcely be fair.

Of these others, there is, to begin with, the Hun Kaiser himself and all his tribe. He, as the eldest son of Queen Victoria's eldest daughter, stands in succession—though not so near as he would like—to the throne of England. Next there is the Grand Duke of Hesse, only surviving son of Queen Victoria's second daughter, Alice, and also with his children in the British line of succession. He is in the field against us, though three of his four surviving sisters are heartily with us — the Czarina, the Grand Duchess Sergius of Russia, and the Princess Louis of Battenberg. Again, there is Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, the only surviving son of Queen Victoria's third daughter, Helena.

A Hessian Dragoon officer, and his sword, too, is drawn on behalf of the Prussian brigands who tore Schleswig-Holstein from Denmark. His mother and sisters have, as husband and father, respectively, that venerable Prince who is called Christian—a word which very appropriately describes the work that they are each doing for England and her Allies. Christian also, by name and deed, was this perfidious Prince Albert's elder brother, in that he gave his life for England's cause at Pretoria.

It would not be a really difficult matter to deal with these base renegades in the way indicated, but it might, at the present juncture, be a protracted affair, entailing special legislation. The time so occupied can be better spent in pursuing the one great and necessary object—an Allied victory. Further, it would perhaps be more becoming, in this hour of national trial, to consider the tender sympathies which are involved. For the sake of that gentle lady, the widowed Duchess of Albany, let us say no more about her disloyal son of Saxe-Coburg. In charity's name let us forget the unworthy man born of England's dead Princess Alice; and his equally contemptible cousin, whose father, Prince Christian, now in his 85th year, is the oldest member of our Royal Family. We can afford to ignore them, as well as that throneless "King of Hanover," who still regards himself a monarch. Not one of them will ever set foot in England to claim his "rights."—Tit-Bits.

A FAMOUS CAMBRIDGE OARSMAN SLAIN IN FRANCE.

R. C. LeBlanc Smith, the famous Cambridge University oarsman, has been killed in action in the recent fighting in Northern France. He represented the Cantabs three times in the university boat race. At Eton he met with many successes, and twice represented the college at Henley. He rowed in the Cambridge four in 1910, 1911 and 1912, captured the Colquhoun Sculls in 1912, and, with C. V. Buxton, won the Magdalene Pairs in 1913. His death makes the sixteenth Oxford and Cambridge oarsman to fall in the war.

LOYALTY OF THE EGYPTIANS

(From the European Edition of the New York Herald.)

Indications that Germany is preparing rapidly for the extensively advertised drive to cut the Suez Canal and to attack Egypt are set forth in the following interview with Sultan Hussein Kamel, obtained in Cairo by a Herald correspondent, and by the announcement from Geneva that Prince Leopold of Bavaria, who captured Warsaw and was in command of the Teutonic armies before Brest-Litovsk, will lead the Turco-German attack to split the British Empire. The letter from the Herald correspondent follows:

Cairo.—Sultan Hussein Kamel, grandson of Mohammed Ali, greeted me with outstretched hand, in true American fashion. "I have never been in your country," he said, "but I knew your people. I have met them everywhere in Europe, and I have seen many of them in Egypt. I like their unreserved, democratic ways, and I admire the American energy and perseverance, just the qualities we need so much in Egypt.

"The longer you stop in Egypt, the better you will come to love my country. Its spell will captivate you, and you will grow enthusiastic over its economic possibilities.

"There are four things that make Egypt the country most blessed of God in all the world—the generous Nile, the unfailing sun, the miraculously yielding land and the industrious fellahin.

"The fellahin are essential, for these peasants combine with nature to give us our wealth. I was interested in them and gave my time and thought to bettering their lot when I was Prince Hussein, the country gentleman. I would prefer to be still Prince Hussein. And if I am now Sultan, it is because I felt it my duty not to refuse the call that came so urgently to me to extend my paternal interest beyond the confines of my own estates to the fellahin of all Egypt. The interest of my country has always come before my own interest."

Tete-a-Tete with Sultan.

The Sultan rose and made a gesture to signify that the luxury of the Palace of Abdin meant nothing to him. We were tete-a-tete in His Highness' private office. A military band was playing outside for the changing of the guard, and from the open window one could see the mounted sentries take their place under the arches of the palace gate. Only the pennants on their lances moved with the wind.

"I have experienced various fortunes," he continued. "I have had my period of exile. Whatever my lot, I have supported it with dignity, honor and resignation. It is all the same to me. As Prince Hussein I was freer and happier. I had not all these cares and responsibilities, and a burden of work that never ceases.

"But when Turkey entered the war, could I refuse? Could I, a prince of the house of Mohammed Ali, stand by and refuse to do my part in preventing the destruction of the work for the regeneration of the Egyptians that had been so gloriously begun by my immortal grandfather?

"Until Mohammed Ali came, the Turkish domination was a curse to Egypt. It has been a blight to every land subjugated and held for long by the Osmanlis. Look at countries like Roumania, Greece and Bulgaria and contrast them with Turkey.

"The greatest object lesson in the world to the sentimentalist on the question of preserving the integrity of the Ottoman Empire is to go by train from Vienna to Constantinople. You pass through Hungary, Serbia and Bulgaria, countries that have successfully shaken off the Turkish yoke, and you see fine cities, rich fields, and happy people.

"Cross the frontier into Turkey, the old frontier I mean, and at Mustapha Pacha you begin to see decadence in the filth, the uncultivated fields, the makeshift houses constructed of petroleum tins. Go from Alexandria to Smyrna and contrast those two ports. If the Germans believe that we Egyptians welcome the idea of a return to Turkish rule, that we are going to rise up and greet them as liberators when they come with their motley hordes to attack us, they have lost their reasoning faculty, their power of seeing things as they are."

"The German newspapers say," I remarked, "that the Egyptians are so eager to get rid of the English, especially since the protectorate was established, that the country is seething with sedition and that every Moslem will welcome the armies of the Khalif."

English a Blessing to Egypt.

"So much the better for us, if the Germans delude themselves and the Turks with any such wild notion. For it will bring them on and help to hasten their downfall. But, because you are writing for the great and intelligent American public, I am willing to state openly that we Egyptians look on the English as friends and defenders. We know that we should have been lost last year had not the English come to our help. The English have been in the past what they certainly are now—a blessing to Egypt.

"I am certainly gratified with the measures that have been taken for the defence of my country and my people. More than that, I am confident in the efficacy of those measures. You may rest assured that Great Britain, for the sake of her colonial empire, will make a supreme effort to protect the Suez Canal and defend Egypt. She will not stop at any sacrifice of men or money. For this is vital. I have not the slightest apprehension, I tell you frankly, either of foreign invasion or internal unrest."

"And what does Your Highness hope for the future of Egypt?" I asked.

The Sultan smiled.

"Your question is capable of several answers, by giving one of which I might avoid the others. But I speak frankly and without hesitation. You need only look at the British troops in Egypt and to think of where they came from to realize how magnificently this war is providing the solidarity of the British Empire. After the war, having demonstrated that she could hold by blood and countless sacrifice, in which the colonies themselves co-operated, her great empire, it is unlikely that the Suez Canal and Egypt will be less necessary to and less appreciated by England than before.

Looks to Economic Future.

"I should not have accepted the Sultanate under British protection had I not been loyal to and sympathetic with that great liberal nation with whom I am glad to work for the progress of my people, economic as well as moral. Long and intimate experience has taught me that the British are the true friends of my people and my family.

"I have been Sultan now for more than a year, and I have found the heads of the British Government and their delegates here, with whom I am in intimate daily touch, loyal to me and to Egypt. I shall continue to work with them as long as they will believe in my loyalty and sincerity. Were this not so, I should resign immediately. Let me tell you that while almost all the princes of my house accepted service under Abdul Hamid at Constantinople, I never brought myself to do so. Being loyal and sincere myself by nature, I can work only with those who are loyal and sincere.

"At the age of 64, after a life-long knowledge of the English, I consented to work with them for the regeneration of my country, for the fulfilment of the wonderful dreams for Egypt and her people that have come to me from my august ancestor, the founder of my house.

"And just one word in conclusion. I want all the world to know that the Egyptians are a race of possibilities like their country. There is keen joy in working for them; for my people are intelligent and industrious, and well deserve all the sacrifice that one can make for their benefit."

There can be no question of the keen, broad vision, of the warm affection for his people, of the sense of responsibility of the prince who has so happily been chosen at this difficult period to be the first Sultan of the new Egypt.

RELAY RACE WON BY 5TH OVERSEAS

Company Gained Easy Victory Over the 169th Battalion in Craig Street Barracks

The 5th Universities Company seem to be all-round athletes as well as soldiers. Any one who sees them on parade can vouch for their physical appearance and ability to handle rifles, yet to know all their good qualities, whether in sport or in social entertainment, it would be necessary to follow them around as that dog mascot they own.

Yesterday morning while the Company were at the Craig Street Barracks they were challenged to a relay race by the 169th Battalion, who were down improving their physique. Just as if they were charging the German hordes did the Company jump at the challenge. In a short time the "ten second" sprinters were picked out and lined up against the enemy. The following men were the choice of the Company: Lieut. Reynolds, Sergt. Gauld, Corp. Tobin, Ptes. Samson, Ware, Spence, Bromley, Campbell and McIntosh. Off they went, amid cries and yells of encouragement. A battalion against a company! Surely the 5th must fall! But no, slowly they forged ahead in the race, until Lieut. Reynolds, making a magnificent effort, put the issue on a safe footing, so that the Company won easily by almost a whole lap. To describe the details would require a Wallace at his best; suffice it to congratulate the Company on an achievement that adds another jewel to the crown of their reputation.

THE ORGANIST'S NOTE.

The old pensioner who blew the bellows for the organ had a most exasperating failing. In spite of frequent admonitions he would continue blowing after the music had stopped, thereby producing most undesirable sounds.

One day the organist could stand it no longer.

The congregation had been set tittering by the old man's forgetfulness, and during the sermon the organist seized the opportunity to write him a note on the matter and hand it to the choir boy to deliver.

Misunderstanding the whispered directions, the lad handed the note straight up to the vicar, who astoundedly read the following:

"Will you stop when I tell you to? People come here to listen to my music, not to your horrible noise."

SENSATION OF BOMBARDMENT

Not so Bad as Painted, Says Dr. G. G. Corbet.

THE MUSIC OF SOLDIERS

Sound of Their Own Guns is Most Dear to the Tommies.

Speaking at St. John, N.B., a few nights ago, Dr. G. G. Corbet, Med. '98, who has been invalided home, stated that at the time of the second battle of Ypres he was at Rouen, where many men were sent down who had been badly wounded, and some of them gassed, but despite their injuries they all bore their lot heroically. Later on, Dr. Corbet stated, he had been transferred, at his own request, to a Canadian field battery nearer the front. Dr. Corbet expressed his firm conviction, and the conviction of many others, that the Canadians will stand comparison with the troops of any of the belligerent nations, and that no part of the British Empire has done better than Canada. Dr. Corbet stated that he had come through several bombardments and the sensation is not half so bad as some think. The greatest music to the soldiers' ears is that of their own guns.

With respect to the work of the medical department, Dr. Corbet stated that, as the men were wounded, they are looked after on the spot as well as conditions will permit, and then sent back to the field ambulance, where they receive further treatment, from which point they are again transferred to the main station, where they are again looked after, and then sent, by trains, to the hospitals, where they come under the careful supervision of the nurses. "And," he added, "the nurses in this war are doing a great work. Our own Canadian nurses are the equal of any."

"We need many things over there," he stated. "So far, the war is in our favor, yet we need two men for every one of the enemy; two guns for every one they have, and two rounds of ammunition for every round they possess.

"Every man," he added, "owes a duty to his country, his King, and his Government, and he has a right to accept this responsibility, especially when the life of his country is at stake. It is time now that all come and do their part and aid in the defence of the British Empire. Canada has paid the price and has paid it dearly, and Belgium tells its own tale.

"We have a right to be proud of those who have already gone and those who will yet go. About one hundred years ago, under circumstances not quite the same, but not altogether dissimilar, Patrick Henry coined the famous phrase, 'Give me liberty or give me death,' and," he concluded, "death is preferable any time to being ground under an oppressor's heel."

Lieut.-Col. J. Alex. Hutchison, Med. '84, who was recently appointed chairman of the Pensions Medical Board, has left for England, on instructions from Ottawa, and will probably take command of one of the Canadian Hospitals now on service. Dr. Hutchison is one of the leading surgeons of the city, and is Professor of Surgery at McGill. He is also chief medical adviser for the Grand Trunk Railway System.

Lieut. L. H. Gass, Sci. '12, has been appointed to take charge of recruiting a draft of 100 men in Montreal as reinforcements to the Canadian Siege Artillery, now overseas.

Hamilton L. (Billy) Gilmour, past student and celebrated hockey player, has taken out a commission in the Woodsman's Overseas Battalion, about to be organized at Ottawa.

Lieut. St. Clair McEvenue, Sci. '13, is now acting as Assistant Paymaster of the 199th Overseas Battalion, Irish-Canadian Rangers.

Major Andrew G. L. MacNaughton, Sci. '10, who was wounded in April, 1915, has recuperated and returned to the front, on the Headquarters Staff of the 6th Howitzer Brigade, 21st Battery, 2nd Canadian Division.

Jack C. Farthing, former president of Arts '18, has returned to Montreal from Kingston, to recover from his attack of pneumonia, which he contracted while attending the N.C.O.'s class in Artillery. Jack Farthing has been granted six months' leave to fully recuperate.

J. Bower Heney, former member of Sci. '16, has gone over with a draft of the 32nd Battery from Ottawa, with the rank of Lieutenant.

Hugh C. Wotherspoon, student at McGill from 1899-1903, has just completed his course in artillery at Kingston, and has taken out a commission with an Ottawa battery, as lieutenant.

George S. Balfour, student of McGill 1910-1911, has taken out a commission as lieutenant with the 199th Battalion in the capacity of signalling officer.

R. Sayre, one of the largest individual farm owners in North Dakota, has adopted the slogan, "Song birds forever and a hatless world in 1920," and is offering prizes in persons killing the most cats.

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Connaught — OPPOSITE GOODWINS — The Aristocrat of Photoplay Houses — LAST DAY. — GLADYS HANSON in — The Climbers — By Clyde Fitch. Also — "WINNING OF MISS CONSTRUE"

SIEGE ARTILLERY DRAFT.

A draft of 100 men for reinforcements for the Siege Artillery has been authorized, and recruiting will begin immediately. Lieuts. F. R. May and L. H. Gass are recruiting the draft. Recruiting offices have been opened in the Craig Street Armory, where candidates will be received from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. daily. A good intelligent type of man is needed in this branch. Candidates must not be less than five feet six inches in height.

PROBABILITIES.
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LIEUT. MACFARLANE KILLED

News was received by relatives in the city last night of the death from wounds of Lieut. Robert George Macfarlane, Sci. '10, attached to the Royal Engineers. Lieut. Macfarlane was born in Huntingdon, Que., twenty-seven years ago, the son of the late Robert Macfarlane, and secured his primary education at the Huntingdon Academy. From that institution he matriculated into McGill, taking the course in Mining. He was graduated in 1910. Lieut. Macfarlane was a quiet chap, and a conscientious and earnest student. After graduation he was employed with various mining corporations, including the Mond Nickel Company, Garson, Ont., and the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company at Trail, B. C. Both his father and mother are dead. Innes P. Macfarlane, Agriculture '18, is a brother, and two sisters are graduates of the Teachers' course at Macdonald College. One of the latter is teaching at Inverness, Que.

"We knew him as an extremely fine fellow, a steady sort of chap, always good-natured," said Dr. J. Bonsall Porter, Professor of Mining to the McGill Daily last night.

The death of Lieut. Macfarlane marks the thirty-eighth among McGill men engaged in the war. The other thirty-seven are the following:

Baily, H. R. D., Agri. '16, corporal, 13th Battalion, C.E.F., killed in action.

Bone, John T., Sci. '14, lieutenant, Royal Flying Corps, drowned while on a perilous military mission, October 18, 1915.

Brotherhood, W. C., Sci. '12, lieutenant, 14th Battalion, C.E.F., killed in action.

Campbell, Alex., Sci. '97, First Canadian Division, died while training.

Cowen, R. P., Sci. '06, lieutenant, Border Regiment, B.E.F., died at the Dardanelles from drinking water poisoned by the Turks.

Crosley, Cecil, past student, lieutenant, 5th Royal Irish Fusiliers, killed in action at Dardanelles.

Delepine, H. G. S., past student, lieutenant, B.E.F., killed in action at Dardanelles.

Dillon, W. P., Med. '04, major, No. 2 Canadian General Hospital, accidentally killed in France.

Drummond, G. M., Arts '09, captain, 13th Battalion, C.E.F., killed in action.

Duggan, H. S., Sci. '12, lieutenant, Royal Engineers, died of wounds.

Duval, J. L., Med. '98, major, No. 1 Field Ambulance, C. E. F., died of wounds.

Elderkin, V. C., Sci. '12, private, 14th Battalion, C.E.F., killed in action.

Evans, A. J. L., Sci. '11, lieutenant, 3rd Battalion, C.E.F., attached to 1st Brigade, Mining Section, died of wounds.

Field, C. V. C., Sci., '17, lieutenant, 4th Battalion, C.E.F., attached to the Royal Flying Corps, unofficially reported killed.

Fisher, Fred., Sci. '17, lance-corp., 13th Battalion, C.E.F., killed in action.

Green, F. D. L., lieutenant, 4th Battery, C.F.A., killed in action.

Hague, O. C. F., Sci. '09, lieutenant, 7th Battery, C.F.A., killed in action.

(Continued on Page 4.)

ALUMNAE HEAR MLLE. GRETERIN

"Ce que les Femmes Pensent de la Guerre."

WOMEN AVERSE TO WAR

Women of France are Taking the Place of the Men at Home.

Yesterday afternoon, Mlle. Greterin spoke before the Alumnae Society on the subject, "Ce que les femmes pensent de la guerre." It was a most inspiring and touching address, and all who heard her were deeply interested and moved. Mlle. Greterin spoke of women in general, but naturally of French women in particular. War is no new thing; though its aspects may change, it is at bottom ever the same. Though we have tried to govern it by laws, they have all been broken. War touches women very closely, in that it makes them suffer both mentally and materially. Nothing can exceed the mental agony of the mother, who is called upon to sacrifice herself not once, but day by day continually. Even those women who are not directly touched by war feel it indirectly. The love of race which often slumbers in times of peace is aroused in all our hearts in war; we become brothers indeed.

Woman's instincts are always averse to war, firstly, because she is the guardian of life. Man is disposed to destroy, if he believes that he does so in the interests of progress, or he believes that he can give something better; but woman feels that it is easier to destroy than to create, and therefore she hesitates. Her's is the role of guardian in society as in the home. Human life is virtually her creation; she shrinks from exposing it to destruction, except in the last extremity. When she is consulted on questions of peace and war, war will die.

Then woman is more deeply Christian than man. She is so by nature, and by education. The average woman relies more on her heart than on her brain. Yet it is true that though woman is averse to war, one finds her in civil war and even in workmen's strikes. There are heroines of war, of whom Jeanne d'Arc is the most striking example. But woman is only found in war when it is against unjust oppression, for oppression diminishes life. Woman is the heroine of resistance and defence. Women, like men, are brave, but in a different way. Woman's courage is passive; man's is active. There is no difference; one is as fine as the other, but woman's courage is always exercised to save life. There are many examples from Joan of Arc to Madeleine de Vercheres which prove this. The women who carry out their daily duties in cellars in bombarded towns are very brave. Woman is the soldier of life, while man is the soldier of death. Woman's role in war time is to serve, to suffer and to pray. She looks after the combatants, makes munitions in the factories and military uniforms. She also cares for the personal comfort of the men, and even for their moral comfort. In France there is a system of "marraines" by which a woman who has no near relative at the war, but who would like to help, adopts a soldier to whom she writes regularly. Women replace men in war time, in banks, in government offices, in the street car service, even as carpenters and masons. There is nothing meritorious in this; it is only natural. In the war against death, the Red Cross Society is an army of women for the saving of life. In France all nurses, whether professional or voluntary, work without any remuneration whatever, except their food and lodging. Women look after the refugees from Belgium and the North of France. They find families to adopt the orphans, thus caring for the human life of the future. They also undertake to care for prisoners of war. In France many women are marrying the mutilated soldiers returned from the war; this they do that human life may continue. All women suffer because of war, those of the enemy as well as our own. Suffering makes a human being better and broader, if it is borne in silence. There must be no complaining. Some one has said that victory will be to that nation which can endure one-quarter of an hour longer than the other. The women must be cheerful; they must comfort the others.

It is also woman's work to pray. Everywhere now in France, which has been so often called frivolous and irreligious, women are praying.

Mlle. Greterin finished her address by quoting a poem by La Princesse de Murat on "Victory."

Eric Billington Now Recovering

Lieuts. Eric Billington, Sci. '13, and Gwynn G. Gibbins, Sci. '10, who were recently wounded in France through the explosion of a quantity of German ammunition, which they were engaged in destroying, are now in an English hospital recovering from their wounds, according to word received yesterday by Dr. J. Bonsall Porter, Professor of Mining. Both Lieut. Billington and Lieut. Gibbins are former students and associates of Dr. Porter. The condition of Lieut. Billington, who is so well-known throughout Canada because of his prominence in intercollegiate football, was for a time quite serious, so much so that his parents were summoned from England to his bedside in France. A foot has been amputated while the wounds to his arm are serious. He is now recovering satisfactorily, however, and has improved very much. The recovery of Lieut. Billington has been doubtless due to his splendid constitution.

CHILDREN OF FIVE SMOKERS!

Letter From Sapper E. M. Des Brisay, of Science '16.

FORTY CENTS A WEEK

That is What it Costs This McGill Man for Rations on Active Service.

Life in billets in France is described in a picturesque manner by Sapper Eric M. Des Brisay, Sci. '16, in a letter just received at the University. Sapper Des Brisay writes under date of February 14:

"I received your card before Christmas, but have not had time to write you a letter in reply. We do not get much time to write, and so I have kept putting it off.

"At present our brigade is out of the trenches for the first time since we arrived. We are back at a rest camp for three weeks, and are situated on a hill with a grand view of the country around. We have billeted ourselves wherever we like, and I am in a house with five others. We have our rations cooked by the woman, and live here for two francs (40c) a week each. There are five kids, and all the boys smoke, even the one of five. Think of a kid in Canada of 9 getting out a cigarette when doing his homework! All the family help this one with his lessons, and he sure has to learn them. The old lady keeps the house as clean as a whistle, and is on the go all the time. They think we are lazy, because we sleep from 9 till 8. We have very little work to do, and I only go on from 4 p.m. till 12 every second day. The kids pick up English readily, and our meagre French enables us to converse all right. Flemish is the language they use amongst themselves, and it is much like English. If you add "en" on to every word and change "d" to "t" once in a while, you can probably make headway.

"This country is very pretty, and far more prosperous looking than what we saw in England.

"I have seen Merrill, Lyle Fraser, Ford Mathers and all those fellows in the P.P.C.L.I. quite often. Their brigade relieved ours a week ago. Merrill was looking the picture of health, and one of the Gibsons is so big I had to holler to make him hear me. I see Maurice Busby (Med. '17) from time to time, as well as the rest of the 6th Field Ambulance.

"The 29th Battalion from Vancouver is in our brigade, and I quite often see Alf Banham, Dud Durrant, Mark Grimmett (McGill, B.C.), and others. Dad Owen was killed a few weeks ago while out in No Man's Land at daybreak. His father is chaplain of our brigade and always reads us our sermon whenever we have a service.

"It is always the same here with each side just living in the trenches for their six days. There is quite a lot of artillery fire, and always a lot of aeroplanes up when the weather is fine."

METALLURGICAL MEETING.

Coating of Various Metals by Metal Spray Will be Described.

The monthly meeting of the Montreal Metallurgical Association will be held to-day, at 8.15 p.m., in the Chemistry Building. Mr. J. S. Worthington, the general manager of the Canadian Metal Manufacturing Co., Ltd., will describe the method of putting a metallic coating on metallic and other objects, by means of the metal spray. There will be shown in operation a machine used in the coating of the different substances. A description of the methods of coating brass, copper, zinc, and iron, will also be shown.

McGILLIKEN WANTED.

The officers of the Redpath Library are very anxious to secure copies of the McGilliken, in order that they may be bound. If those who have received numbers of the McGilliken could give some to the Library, the staff would be very grateful.

DR. L. D. ROSS, '84, DEAD.

The death has occurred in this city of Dr. Lewis Davidson Ross, Med. '84. The funeral will be private. Dr. Ross was a son of the late David Alexander Ross, Montreal.

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Associate Editors—E. A. Livingstone, A. B. Hawthorne, M. C. Walsh.

What Is It To Be?

Why are you taking Law — and you Medicine — and you Academic? Would this "stump" you for a sensible answer or would you be obliged to admit that you have permitted some other influence than reason to determine the college in which you are enrolled? Many of us have followed the course of least resistance. We are taking Law because father was a lawyer or Medicine because brother-in-law is a doctor, or Academic because of no reason at all. Probably very few students make any conscious effort to find out for themselves what work is the best suited to their abilities and likes, and consequently venture into the field that seems most attractive in the college bulletins or for other equally weak reasons.

The logical result is that many students find themselves entirely out of harmony with their college course after they have spent several semesters or years in the University. A case comes to mind of a man who registered in the School of Mines three years ago last fall, and has only realized his mistake the last semester. He is now taking Academic, after having practically wasted three and a half years attempting to interest himself in a department for which he has no natural taste.

This is probably an extreme case, but there are many other students who are in somewhat the same predicament. It would seem to be almost too much of a handicap to expect success in a field of work unsuited to the individual since he must encounter others who have the same training with a natural facility added.

There is some particular work to which you are the best fitted. Are you trying to discover what that proper sphere should be or are you trusting that chance may direct you aright? You may dislike to change your course now, you may think that it is too late, but would it not be better than spending the rest of your life trying to adjust yourself to a mistaken ambition?

These words from the Minnesota Daily are only too applicable to many students of almost every university. There is such a little real thought behind the choice of a student in pitching on a course in some cases, that an inevitable waste of talent is the result. It would not be hard to find strivers for that frail breadwinner, a B.A., who would do themselves and their country infinitely more service by becoming chauffeurs.

At McGill, especially in an Arts course, there is very little co-operation between professors and students in the choice of a course, while such co-operation would, we feel sure, in many cases be the making of the individual concerned. A student who applies for advice to one professor knows beforehand that before he leaves the sanctum he will be thoroughly imbued or submerged with the idea, temporarily only, that that professor's subject is what he (the student) was brought into the world to pursue. The floundering youth may have the instinct of the shopper, and try another professor. That infatuated person heaps on top of his colleague's arguments, equally cogent and satisfying ones, proving beyond a doubt that the student's life mission is to write an epoch-making work or clear up some burning questions of research in a totally different subject.

The advice-seeker goes away baffled and confused, and probably in despair makes a plunge and works for a year before he realizes his mistake.

An advisory board, composed of acids and bases of professors, so to speak, might be able to see to some degree the student's real bent and be able to place his industries on the right track.

SHAKESPEAREAN SONNETS

Prize Offered by the Shakespearean Festival Committee for Best Sonnet.

A prize of four reserved seats for the Shakespearean performances next April 25th will be awarded by the Shakespearean Tercentenary Festival Committee for the best Sonnet commemorating the Festival. The Committee invites writers to submit sonnets, which will be passed upon by competent judges. The winning poem will be printed in the programme, and the author given due credit for his or her work. The only stipulation is that the author shall be a Canadian.

This contest closes on April 8th. All MSS. should be accompanied by the name and address of the sender, and should be sent to Harcourt Farmer, 314 Coristine Building, Montreal.

REV. DR. RYCKMAN DEAD.

The death occurred at Toronto Monday of the Rev. Dr. E. B. Ryckman, an eminent Canadian Methodist minister, and a Governor of the Wesleyan Theological College. Rev. Dr. Ryckman filled many important pastorates.

JUNIOR HOCKEY TEAM.

There will be a practice with Science '19 on the Campus Rink this morning at eleven o'clock, in preparation for the game with Bishop's College on Friday. The following are asked to turn out: Stewart, Traynor, Nutter, Harris, Poe, Dowell, Fraser, Lowery, Fowler, Jordan.

HARVARD TO TEACH "WAR."

Harvard will inaugurate a course in military training beginning with the next semester. The course in military science which is to be officially added to the University curriculum will consist of twenty-four lectures and six tactical talks.

Major-General Leonard Wood will open the course with a lecture on the general military policy of the United States, and the methods that it employs to raise and maintain armies. Four lectures will be given by Captain Halsted Dorey, which will deal with the infantry, and three by Capt. Gordon Johnson on the work with the cavalry. Other lectures will be given on field and coast artillery, military engineering, camp sanitation and hygiene, and the signal corps, including aviation, transportation, supply and ordnance.

TRAITORS IN HIGH PLACES

The question has been raised recently as to whether it would not be the proper thing for the British Government, acting on behalf of the Crown, to degrade those English-born rebel princes who are with the enemy. Further, it has been suggested that His Majesty King George might, in keeping with English sentiment, annul the various German titles borne by his subjects and kinsmen here, giving in each case an English dignity according to the desire of the recipient. Like everything else, there is something to be said for both these propositions, and something against—more against the former, perhaps, than the latter.

Among the traitors concerned, the two chief are men of opposite ages, being 71 and 31 years, respectively. The first is Ernest, Duke of Cumberland and Teviotdale, Earl of Armagh, Prince of the United Kingdom, and de jure, "King of Hanover." He is a great-grandson of our George III, his wife being sister to Queen Alexandra and the Czar's mother. His father was dethroned and robbed of his Hanoverian kingdom by the Kaiser's grandfather, Wilhelm I, for which reason he has, naturally, hated Prussia ever since; yet he is an Austrian officer and hence on the side of the Kaiser, as are also his Prussianized son and two sons-in-law.

The second recreant royalty is Leopold, Duke of Albany, Earl of Clarence, Prince of the United Kingdom, and reigning Duke of Coburg-Gotha. The only, and posthumous, son of Queen Victoria's youngest son, he is by birth, training and education an Englishman; yet he actively supports the Prussian vulture against his only sister's soldier husband, Prince Alexander of Teck, King George's brother-in-law.

These traitor Dukes have each, as already shown, three English titles; each quarters the arms of England on his shield (a blot on our national scutcheon); each has a right to sit in the House of Lords at Westminster, and each stands in due succession to England's Crown. As in the days of chivalry, these men could be attained, outlawed, or struck off the roll of Peers by procedure of Parliament. Garter King of Arms could be empowered by the Earl Marshal to remove them entirely—not partially, as has been done—from the rolls at Herald's College. Their letters patent of nobility could, in common justice, be treated like a scrap of paper. But to do so and leave others in possession of their privileges and honors would scarcely be fair.

Of these others, there is, to begin with, the Hun Kaiser himself and all his tribe. He, as the eldest son of Queen Victoria's eldest daughter, stands in succession—though not so near as he would like—to the throne of England. Next there is the Grand Duke of Hesse, only surviving son of Queen Victoria's second daughter, Alice, and also with his children in the British line of succession. He is in the field against us, though three of his four surviving sisters are heartily with us — the Czarina, the Grand Duchess Sergius of Russia, and the Princess Louis of Battenberg. Again, there is Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, the only surviving son of Queen Victoria's third daughter, Helena.

A Hessian Dragoon officer, and his sword, too, is drawn on behalf of the Prussian brigands who tore Schleswig-Holstein from Denmark. His mother and sisters have, as husband and father, respectively, that venerable Prince who is called Christian—a word which very appropriately describes the work that they are each doing for England and her Allies. Christian also, by name and deed, was this perfidious Prince Albert's elder brother, in that he gave his life for England's cause at Pretoria.

It would not be a really difficult matter to deal with these base renegades in the way indicated, but it might, at the present juncture, be a protracted affair, entailing special legislation. The time so occupied can be better spent in pursuing the one great and necessary object—an Allied victory. Further, it would perhaps be more becoming, in this hour of national trial, to consider the tender sympathies which are involved. For the sake of that gentle lady, the widowed Duchess of Albany, let us say no more about her disloyal son of Saxe-Coburg. In charity's name let us forget the unworthy man born of England's dead Princess Alice; and his equally contemptible cousin, whose father, Prince Christian, now in his 85th year, is the oldest member of our Royal Family. We can afford to ignore them, as well as that throneless "King of Hanover," who still regards himself a monarch. Not one of them will ever set foot in England to claim his "rights."—Tit-Bits.

A FAMOUS CAMBRIDGE OARSMAN SLAIN IN FRANCE.

R. C. LeBlanc Smith, the famous Cambridge University oarsman, has been killed in action in the recent fighting in Northern France. He represented the Cantabs three times in the university boat race. At Eton he met with many successes, and twice represented the college at Henley. He rowed in the Cambridge four in 1910, 1911 and 1912, captured the Colquhoun Sculls in 1912, and, with C. V. Buxton, won the Magdalene Pairs in 1913. His death makes the sixteenth Oxford and Cambridge oarsman to fall in the war.

LOYALTY OF THE EGYPTIANS

(From the European Edition of the New York Herald.)

Indications that Germany is preparing rapidly for the extensively advertised drive to cut the Suez Canal and to attack Egypt are set forth in the following interview with Sultan Hussein Kamel, obtained in Cairo by a Herald correspondent, and by the announcement from Geneva that Prince Leopold of Bavaria, who captured Warsaw and was in command of the Teutonic armies before Brest-Litovsk, will lead the Turco-German attack to split the British Empire. The letter from the Herald correspondent follows:

Cairo.—Sultan Hussein Kamel, grandson of Mohammed Ali, greeted me with outstretched hand, in true American fashion. "I have never been in your country," he said, "but I knew your people. I have met them everywhere in Europe, and I have seen many of them in Egypt. I like their unreserved, democratic ways, and I admire the American energy and perseverance, just the qualities we need so much in Egypt.

"The longer you stop in Egypt, the better you will come to love my country. Its spell will captivate you, and you will grow enthusiastic over its economic possibilities.

"There are four things that make Egypt the country most blessed of God in all the world—the generous Nile, the unfailing sun, the miraculously yielding land and the industrious fellahin.

"The fellahin are essential, for these peasants combine with nature to give us our wealth. I was interested in them and gave my time and thought to bettering their lot when I was Prince Hussein, the country gentleman. I would prefer to be still Prince Hussein. And if I am now Sultan, it is because I felt it my duty not to refuse the call that came so urgently to me to extend my paternal interest beyond the confines of my own estates to the fellahin of all Egypt. The interest of my country has always come before my own interest."

Tete-a-Tete with Sultan.

The Sultan rose and made a gesture to signify that the luxury of the Palace of Abdin meant nothing to him. We were tete-a-tete in His Highness' private office. A military band was playing outside for the changing of the guard, and from the open window one could see the mounted sentries take their place under the arches of the palace gate. Only the pennants on their lances moved with the wind.

"I have experienced various fortunes," he continued. "I have had my period of exile. Whatever my lot, I have supported it with dignity, honor and resignation. It is all the same to me. As Prince Hussein I was freer and happier. I had not all these cares and responsibilities, and a burden of work that never ceases.

"But when Turkey entered the war, could I refuse? Could I, a prince of the house of Mohammed Ali, stand by and refuse to do my part in preventing the destruction of the work for the regeneration of the Egyptians that had been so gloriously begun by my immortal grandfather?

"Until Mohammed Ali came, the Turkish domination was a curse to Egypt. It has been a blight to every land subjugated and held for long by the Osmanlis. Look at countries like Roumania, Greece and Bulgaria and contrast them with Turkey.

"The greatest object lesson in the world to the sentimentalist on the question of preserving the integrity of the Ottoman Empire is to go by train from Vienna to Constantinople. You pass through Hungary, Serbia and Bulgaria, countries that have successfully shaken off the Turkish yoke, and you see fine cities, rich fields, and happy people.

"Cross the frontier into Turkey, the old frontier I mean, and at Mustapha Pacha you begin to see decadence in the filth, the uncultivated fields, the makeshift houses constructed of petroleum tins. Go from Alexandria to Smyrna and contrast those two ports. If the Germans believe that we Egyptians welcome the idea of a return to Turkish rule, that we are going to rise up and greet them as liberators when they come with their motley hordes to attack us, they have lost their reasoning faculty, their power of seeing things as they are."

"The German newspapers say," I remarked, "that the Egyptians are so eager to get rid of the English, especially since the protectorate was established, that the country is seething with sedition and that every Moslem will welcome the armies of the Khalif."

English a Blessing to Egypt.

"So much the better for us, if the Germans delude themselves and the Turks with any such wild notion. For it will bring them on and help to hasten their downfall. But, because you are writing for the great and intelligent American public, I am willing to state openly that we Egyptians look on the English as friends and defenders. We know that we should have been lost last year had not the English come to our help. The English have been in the past what they certainly are now—a blessing to Egypt.

"I am certainly gratified with the measures that have been taken for the defence of my country and my people. More than that, I am confident in the efficacy of those measures. You may rest assured that Great Britain, for the sake of her colonial empire, will make a supreme effort to protect the Suez Canal and defend Egypt. She will not stop at any sacrifice of men or money. For this is vital. I have not the slightest apprehension, I tell you frankly, either of foreign invasion or internal unrest."

"And what does Your Highness hope for the future of Egypt?" I asked.

The Sultan smiled.

"Your question is capable of several answers, by giving one of which I might avoid the others. But I speak frankly and without hesitation. You need only look at the British troops in Egypt and to think of where they came from to realize how magnificently this war is providing the solidarity of the British Empire. After the war, having demonstrated that she could hold by blood and countless sacrifice, in which the colonies themselves co-operated, her great empire, it is unlikely that the Suez Canal and Egypt will be less necessary to and less appreciated by England than before.

Looks to Economic Future.

"I should not have accepted the Sultanate under British protection had I not been loyal to and sympathetic with that great liberal nation with whom I am glad to work for the progress of my people, economic as well as moral. Long and intimate experience has taught me that the British are the true friends of my people and my family.

"I have been Sultan now for more than a year, and I have found the heads of the British Government and their delegates here, with whom I am in intimate daily touch, loyal to me and to Egypt. I shall continue to work with them as long as they will believe in my loyalty and sincerity. Were this not so, I should resign immediately. Let me tell you that while almost all the princes of my house accepted service under Abdul Hamid at Constantinople, I never brought myself to do so. Being loyal and sincere myself by nature, I can work only with those who are loyal and sincere.

"At the age of 64, after a life-long knowledge of the English, I consented to work with them for the regeneration of my country, for the fulfilment of the wonderful dreams for Egypt and her people that have come to me from my august ancestor, the founder of my house.

"And just one word in conclusion. I want all the world to know that the Egyptians are a race of possibilities like their country. There is keen joy in working for them; for my people are intelligent and industrious, and well deserve all the sacrifice that one can make for their benefit."

There can be no question of the keen, broad vision, of the warm affection for his people, of the sense of responsibility of the prince who has so happily been chosen at this difficult period to be the first Sultan of the new Egypt.

RELAY RACE WON BY 5TH OVERSEAS

Company Gained Easy Victory Over the 169th Battalion in Craig Street Barracks

The 5th Universities Company seem to be all-round athletes as well as soldiers. Any one who sees them on parade can vouch for their physical appearance and ability to handle rifles, yet to know all their good qualities, whether in sport or in social entertainment, it would be necessary to follow them around as that dog mascot they own.

Yesterday morning while the Company were at the Craig Street Barracks they were challenged to a relay race by the 169th Battalion, who were down improving their physique. Just as if they were charging the German hordes did the Company jump at the challenge. In a short time the "ten second" sprinters were picked out and lined up against the enemy. The following men were the choice of the Company: Lieut. Reynolds, Sergt. Gauld, Corp. Tobin, Ptes. Samson, Ware, Spence, Bromley, Campbell and McIntosh. Off they went, amid cries and yells of encouragement. A battalion against a company! Surely the 5th must fail! But no, slowly they forged ahead in the race, until Lieut. Reynolds, making a magnificent effort, put the issue on a safe footing, so that the Company won easily by almost a whole lap. To describe the details would require a Wallace at his best; suffice it to congratulate the Company on an achievement that adds another jewel to the crown of their reputation.

THE ORGANIST'S NOTE.

The old pensioner who blew the bellows for the organ had a most exasperating failing. In spite of frequent admonitions he would continue blowing after the music had stopped, thereby producing most undesirable sounds.

One day the organist could stand it no longer.

The congregation had been set tittering by the old man's forgetfulness, and during the sermon the organist seized the opportunity to write him a note on the matter and hand it to the choir boy to deliver.

Misunderstanding the whispered directions, the lad handed the note straight up to the vicar, who astoundedly read the following:

"Will you stop when I tell you to? People come here to listen to my music, not to your horrible noise."

SENSATION OF BOMBARDMENT

Not so Bad as Painted, Says Dr. G. G. Corbet.

THE MUSIC OF SOLDIERS

Sound of Their Own Guns is Most Dear to the Tommies.

Speaking at St. John, N.B., a few nights ago, Dr. G. G. Corbet, Med. '98, who has been invalided home, stated that at the time of the second battle of Ypres he was at Rouen, where many men were sent down who had been badly wounded, and some of them gassed, but despite their injuries they all bore their lot heroically. Later on, Dr. Corbet stated, he had been transferred, at his own request, to a Canadian field battery nearer the front. Dr. Corbet expressed his firm conviction, and the conviction of many others, that the Canadians will stand comparison with the troops of any of the belligerent nations, and that no part of the British Empire has done better than Canada. Dr. Corbet stated that he had come through several bombardments and the sensation is not half so bad as some think. The greatest music to the soldiers' ears is that of their own guns.

With respect to the work of the medical department, Dr. Corbet stated that, as the men were wounded, they are looked after on the spot as well as conditions will permit, and then sent back to the field ambulance, where they receive further treatment, from which point they are again transferred to the main station, where they are again looked after, and then sent, by trains, to the hospitals, where they come under the careful supervision of the nurses. "And," he added, "the nurses in this war are doing a great work. Our own Canadian nurses are the equal of any."

"We need many things over there," he stated. "So far, the war is in our favor, yet we need two men for every one of the enemy; two guns for every one they have, and two rounds of ammunition for every round they possess.

"Every man," he added, "owes a duty to his country, his King, and his Government, and he has a right to accept this responsibility, especially when the life of his country is at stake. It is time now that all come and do their part and aid in the defence of the British Empire. Canada has paid the price and has paid it dearly, and Belgium tells its own tale.

"We have a right to be proud of those who have already gone and those who will yet go. About one hundred years ago, under circumstances not quite the same, but not altogether dissimilar, Patrick Henry coined the famous phrase, 'Give me liberty or give me death,' and," he concluded, "death is preferable any time to being ground under an oppressor's heel."

Lieut.-Col. J. Alex. Hutchison, Med. '84, who was recently appointed chairman of the Pensions Medical Board, has left for England, on instructions from Ottawa, and will probably take command of one of the Canadian Hospitals now on service. Dr. Hutchison is one of the leading surgeons of the city, and is Professor of Surgery at McGill. He is also chief medical adviser for the Grand Trunk Railway System.

Lieut. L. H. Gass, Sci. '12, has been appointed to take charge of recruiting a draft of 100 men in Montreal as reinforcements to the Canadian Siege Artillery, now overseas.

Hamilton L. (Billy) Gilmour, past student and celebrated hockey player, has taken out a commission in the Woodsman's Overseas Battalion, about to be organized at Ottawa.

Lieut. St. Clair McEvenue, Sci. '13, is now acting as Assistant Paymaster of the 199th Overseas Battalion, Irish-Canadian Rangers.

Major Andrew G. L. MacNaughton, Sci. '10, who was wounded in April, 1915, has recuperated and returned to the front, on the Headquarters Staff of the 6th Howitzer Brigade, 21st Battery, 2nd Canadian Division.

Jack C. Farthing, former president of Arts '18, has returned to Montreal from Kingston, to recover from his attack of pneumonia, which he contracted while attending the N.C.O.'s class in Artillery. Jack Farthing has been granted six months' leave to fully recuperate.

J. Bower Heney, former member of Sci. '16, has gone over with a draft of the 32nd Battery from Ottawa, with the rank of Lieutenant.

Hugh C. Wotherspoon, student at McGill from 1899-1903, has just completed his course in artillery at Kingston, and has taken out a commission with an Ottawa battery, as lieutenant.

George S. Balfour, student of McGill 1910-1911, has taken out a commission as lieutenant with the 199th Battalion in the capacity of signalling officer.

R. Sayre, one of the largest individual farm owners in North Dakota, has adopted the slogan, "Song birds forever and a hatless world in 1920," and is offering prizes in persons killing the most cats.

MARCH IS HERE.

How About That New Hat?

Style and quality combined with Goodwin's prices make our spring showing of hard and soft Fur Felt Hats of outstanding interest. Fresh ideas constantly arriving keep the display up to the minute with the very latest ideas. Hats for every face and all tastes.

Goodwin's LIMITED

AMUSEMENTS

To-night at 8.15 — 25c
THE COMEDY SURPRISE
MAM'ZELLE — 50c and 75c
A Decided Novelty — Mat. Wed. Thurs. Sat.
which
GEORGE F. DRISCOLL
Presents
at
HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE — 25c

PRINCESS To-night at 8.15. Mats. Wed.-Sat.
The Smashing Musical Comedy Success,
THE ONLY GIRL
PRICES: EVES., 50c to $1.50. MATS., 50c to $1.00.
NEXT WEEK—SEATS THURSDAY
Return Engagement "QUINNEYS'"

VAUDEVILLE
ORPHEUM
Mats. 15-25 Cents—Nights 15-75 Cents.
Gala Spring Fashion Show — Dinehart & Co.
Irene and Bobby Smith — Moore, Gardner & Rose
John Neff — The Grazers
Pathe's Gazette — Rice, Elmer & Tom
Sunday Feature Concerts—2-7 P.M.

GAYETY
Burlesque. Matinee Every Day.
Al. Reeves
AND HIS WORLD OF ENTERTAINERS

IMPERIAL
TO-DAY
Metro Film Co. Presents
The SUNSHINE of the MOVIES
Mary Miles Minter
IN
"ALWAYS IN THE WAY"

LONDON
Opposite Phillips Square
LAST DAY
OLGA PETROVA in
The Heart of a Painted Woman
Also HELEN HOLMES in
Second Chapter of
"The Girl and the Game"
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY
FANNIE WARD in
Tennessee's Pardner

Connaught
OPPOSITE GOODWINS
The Aristocrat of Photoplay Houses
LAST DAY.
GLADYS HANSON in
The Climbers
By Clyde Fitch. Also
"WINNING OF MISS CONSTRUE"

SIEGE ARTILLERY DRAFT.

A draft of 100 men for reinforcements for the Siege Artillery has been authorized, and recruiting will begin immediately. Lieuts. F. R. May and L. H. Gass are recruiting the draft. Recruiting offices have been opened in the Craig Street Armory, where candidates will be received from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. daily. A good intelligent type of man is needed in this branch. Candidates must not be less than five feet six inches in height.

LOUVAIN, SEAT OF PATRIOTISM

Prof. Van de Ven Lectures at Harvard University.

DESTROYED BY GERMANS

Louvain University had Library Containing Many Rare and Important Manuscripts.

The first of the series of Trask Lectures was delivered on March 2nd at Princeton University by Prof. Paul J. J. Van den Ven, D. Phil. et L., of Louvain, who spoke on "The University of Louvain," from its foundation in 1425 to the present day, describing the life of the University in modern times, and touching on its destruction by the Germans in August, 1914.

"If the German authorities thought it would be possible to weaken the resistance of the Belgian people by destroying Louvain, the country's intellectual centre, they made a mistake in not taking account of the past. The Spanish, the Austrians, the French, and the Dutch have in turn yielded to the Belgian spirit of freedom, despite the fact that they in their time attempted also to coerce Louvain, then as now the seat of the country's most ardent patriotism. The destruction of Louvain has made it a rallying point for all sincere minds in whom there is any regard for justice and right," said the lecturer. "Louvain's past is the best guarantee of its future: it will arise from its ruins through the world-wide sympathy engendered for it by its catastrophe."

Dr. Van den Ven then took up the history of the University, emphasizing particularly its importance in the national and intellectual life of Belgium, whose first manifestation may be said to have appeared when Louvain was founded. He followed by a description of the old academic rulings of the University, which were based on the rulings of the ancient Universities of Paris and Vienna. Among the famous students of the University at that time were Erasmus, Adrien of Utrecht, afterwards Pope Adrien VI., Jansenius, Vesale, and Justus Lipsius. Consequently Louvain played a most important part in the Rennaissance, especially in literature, at the beginning of the 16th century.

The University of recent years, which was re-established in 1834, was next described by the lecturer. At the time of its destruction Louvain had 3,000 students, a faculty of 130 members, and issued 30 periodicals. The University library was in the famous Cloth Hall, built in 1317, and burned by the Germans, and contained from 250,000 to 300,000 volumes. In addition, the Hall, which was considered one of the most magnificent library buildings in the world, contained 500 rare manuscripts, 800 incunabula, and numerous paintings and engravings of great value as sources for the study of French and Belgian history. Dr. Van den Ven concluded with a description of the life of the students there before the war.

STUDENT RE-APPEARS.

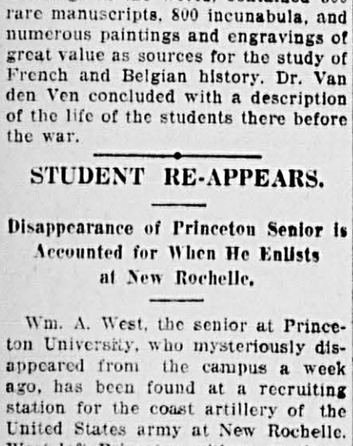
Disappearance of Princeton Senior is Accounted for When He Enlists at New Rochelle.

Wm. A. West, the senior at Princeton University, who mysteriously disappeared from the campus a week ago, has been found at a recruiting station for the coast artillery of the United States army at New Rochelle. West left Princeton without notifying any one. He went to Harrisburg, where he enlisted at a recruiting station. He was sent from there to New Rochelle, from which town letters were received from him by his younger brother, John West, a freshman here, and John Grier Hibben, president of the university, stating his whereabouts, but not offering any reason for his disappearance.

John West, the younger brother, admitted that his brother had been worried by money matters.

ANTIMONY ORE IN ALASKA.

The high price of antimony in 1915 led to the mining of over 800 tons of stibnite ores in Alaska. Nearly 700 tons of this output came from the Fairbanks district, and the rest from Seward peninsula. It is difficult to obtain any exact valuation of the stibnite ores shipped from Alaska. The evidence in hand indicates that the producer received from $1.25 to $1.75 per unit of stibnite. It is probably reasonable to estimate that the Alaska shipments sold for $85 a ton in San Francisco. This indicates a value of about $70,000 for the total shipments made in 1915.



1917 ANNUAL.

Remember the event of the year.

What is the event of the year?

Why, what do you think?

The 1917 Annual, of course.

What is the 1917 Annual?

Why, what do you think?

It's the place where you see yourself as others see you.

Read Snappy Stories about your friends in the Junior year.

You'll read things that you never read before.

What will these be, do you think?

Why, what do you think?

Biography, including the skeletons, famous deeds, Professors' foibles, funny poetry, Club histories, everything you know and everything you don't know about the lore of McGill.

When you see all you're going to get why, naturally, you throw up your hands in horror, "Oh, I couldn't afford to pay all this is worth. It must run up into double figures."

Not at all, $2.50 will get it all for you and more besides.

Well. WHAT DO YOU THINK?

ARTS UNDERGRAD. SMOKER FRIDAY

Last Affair of the Season — Every Arts Man Should be There.

A second Arts Undergrad. Smoker will be held at the Union on Friday night. Every man who has any connection whatever with the Arts Faculty should make a point of being present on that occasion. The entertainment will, of course, be of the usual high order. Frank Common and his partner will present their classical skits, while Dean Moyse will give one of his popular readings. There are other items on the program sufficient to carry the affair as far into the wee sma' hours as the Union Constitution will allow, and as many smokes as the individual constitutions of the members will permit. The entire performance will be interpolated with the tuneful tinklings of the Mandolin Club.

These are the ordinary reasons for attending the smoker. There are, however, on this occasion, extraordinary reasons.

There is little more than a month of this session remaining. Many of us will not be back to college again; some will be graduated with degrees and some without. Some, probably many, will have gone to the front. It will be to each man's interest to be present, anyway; but it is only fair to the men who will not return that a large gathering should be made at this truly representative and truly college function, probably the last this year. Graduates tell us that their most pleasing memories of college days are in connection with these get-together affairs. "Do unto others, etc.——" We really should turn out and make this a gala re-union.

WHAT WITS HAVE DONE.

By Frederick Campbell, Sc.D.

If boys keep their eyes open and their minds alert, there is no telling what they may do when they become men, or even before. The man who invented roller skates made a million dollars out of it. The inventor of the return-ball, a wooden ball fastened to a rubber string, received $50,000 a year from it for several years. The glass lemon squeezer brought its originator $50,000. The automatic inkstand brought in $200,000. A single man is said to have made millions out of barbed-wire patents. The inventor of the lamp chimney received $50,000. The cylinder savings bank brought its inventor $2,000 a day for several months. The Hartshorn spring window shade is said to have netted royalties amounting to $100,000 a year. The McCormick harvester brought Cyrus McCormick more than $1,00,000. Isaac Singer borrowed $40 to enable him to get out his sewing machine; afterward he had an income of nearly a quarter of a million dollars a year. The Westinghouse air brake has paid $30,000,000 to its stockholders; the Bell telephone, $39,000,000. George M. Pullman, of palace car fame, was a poor grocer, but he died worth $7,000,000. The stylographic pen brought in $100,000 a year. A fortune was made out of rubber tips for lead pencils. An army officer made $300,000 out of the idea of the driven well. Large sums, and even fortunes, have been made from a grain cleaner, a sewing machine needle, toys, pneumatic tires, typewriters, linotype machines, printing presses, newspaper folders, rubber stamps, gumming newspaper wrappers, the braided candle wick, the grooved umbrella rib, cork attachments for nose pieces of eye-glasses, tin caps for bottles and improved shipping tags.

Two college men met, Larry and Harry.

Larry—"I like Prof. Whatshisname in Shakespeare. He brings home to you that which you never saw before."

Harry—"Huh, I've got a laundryman as good as that."—Dartmouth Jack-o'-Lantern.

MIDNIGHT LIST OF CASUALTIES

Ottawa, March 8.—The following list of Canadian casualties was issued at the Department of Militia and Defence here at midnight:

1st Battalion.

Killed in action—Lorne Ross, 699 Fifteenth street, Detroit, Mich.

2nd Battalion.

Severely wounded—Wm. V. Riddell, Britannia-on-the-Bay, Ont.

Wounded—Wm. Sherriff, 82 Cambridge avenue, Toronto.

Killed in action—James Allan, Oakner, Man.

3rd Battalion.

Wounded—William Morrison, 269 Salem avenue, Toronto.

Seriously ill—Gerald Russell, 878 Palmerston avenue, Toronto.

4th Battalion.

Accidentally wounded — Alexander Telford, 69 Wilson street, Hamilton.

Killed in action—Edward McKay, Edmonton, Alta.

5th Battalion.

Wounded — W. Beck, Upper Prospect, Halifax, N.S.

Died of wounds—Ernest Harrison, 2106 Trutch street, Vancouver, B.C.

7th Battalion.

Previously reported prisoner of war, now unofficially reported having died whilst a prisoner of war—Joseph M. Mabin, Scotland.

14th Battalion.

Severely wounded—Sergt. Robert Beament, 11 Whiteside Place, Toronto.

Wounded — Sgt. William Ferguson, Scotland; Peter Miedma, Netherlands.

16th Battalion.

Slightly wounded—Joseph G. Steele, Colquitz Post Office, B.C.

Died of wounds—Mark Nearing, Dominion No 1, C.B.

18th Battalion.

Wounded—William J. Lyon, Witche Falls, Texas; Maurice Heath, England.

19th Battalion.

Died of wounds—Walter Fowson, 14 Richardson street west, Brantford, Ont.

20th Battalion.

Accidentally wounded—Corp. Percy F. Annis, Orillia, Ont.

21st Battalion.

Killed in action—William Glass, 97 Trinity street, Toronto.

22nd Battalion.

Severely wounded—Louis Palardy, 1093 Dorion street, Montreal; Felix Robidoux, 138 Pearl street, Manchester, N.H.

Wounded, but returned to duty — Victor De Montigny, Notre Dame Du Mont Carmel, Que.

24th Battalion.

Killed in action—Reide Andrews, 1418 Tenth avenue, Port Huron, U.S.A.

25th Battalion.

Wounded—Thos. Alden, 57 Palette street, Toronto.

26th Battalion.

Wounded—Sergt. Wm. L. Gifford, 98 St. James street, St. John, N.B.; Jas. R. Gallant, Campbellton, N.B.

31st Battalion.

Severely wounded — Alexander Campbell, Box 7, Woconoco, Mass.

Wounded—Lance-Corporal Hugh D. Mackay, Scotland.

55th Battalion.

Seriously ill—Harry B. Swetnam, Moncton, N.B.

Died—Arthur G. Gough, Ridge, Victoria Co., N.B.

Royal Canadian Regiment.

Killed in action — John Kernick, Sydney Mines, N.S.; Fred. Knox, England.

Wounded, still on duty — Lindsay Smith, 12 Veith street, Halifax, N.S.

4th Canadian Mounted Rifles.

Wounded — Frederick Steele, 93 Thorne street, Hamilton, Ont.

6th Howitzer Brigade.

Wounded—Gunner Wm Hazlett, Red Deer, Alta.

Canadian Divisional Ammunition Col.

Wounded—Driver Wm. Minal, England.

3rd Field Co., 1st Canadian Divisional Engineers.

Wounded—Frank B. Estey, 242 Saunders street, Fredericton, N.B.

2nd Pioneer Battalion.

Seriously ill—Sergt. Richard Maloney, 1st Royal Scots.

3rd Pioneer Battalion.

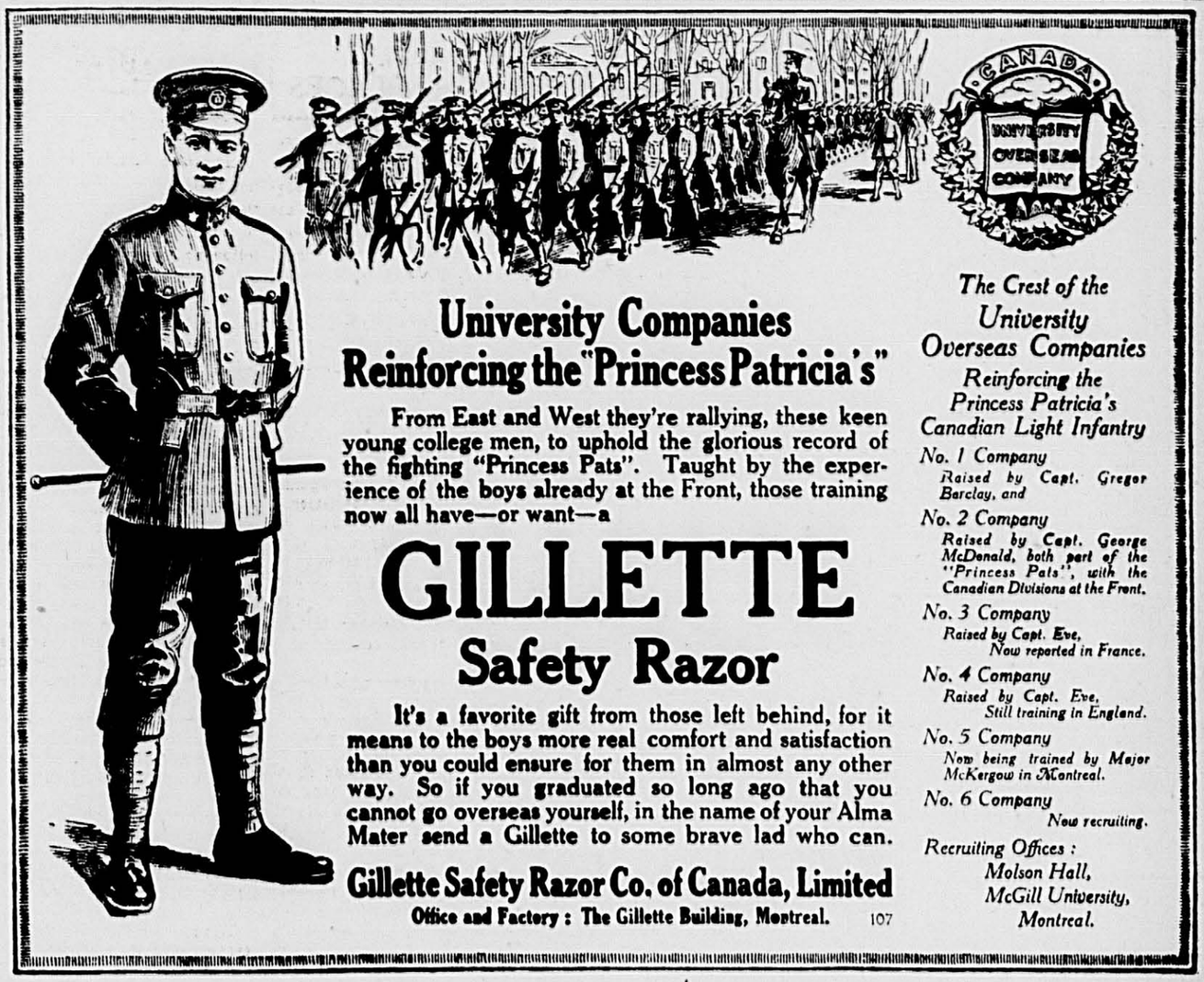
Seriously ill—Maurice Colliard, Duncan, B.C.

Railway Supply Detachment.

Accidentally wounded—Cyril H. McBride, 44 Everett street, Belleville, Ont.

THE USE OF MANGANESE.

Prior to 1870 iron found its principal use as wrought iron and crucible steel in which manganese is not used. The development of the Bessemer process about 1870 created a demand for manganese alloys, and manganese now constitutes about one-half of 1 per cent. of all Bessemer and open-hearth steel. Manganese also forms a large part of some special alloys used in the manufacture of grinding and crushing machinery that are highly important in modern industries.



University Companies Reinforcing the "Princess Patricia's"

From East and West they're rallying, these keen young college men, to uphold the glorious record of the fighting "Princess Pats". Taught by the experience of the boys already at the Front, those training now all have—or want—a

GILLETTE
Safety Razor

It's a favorite gift from those left behind, for it means to the boys more real comfort and satisfaction than you could ensure for them in almost any other way. So if you graduated so long ago that you cannot go overseas yourself, in the name of your Alma Mater send a Gillette to some brave lad who can.

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The Crest of the University Overseas Companies Reinforcing the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry

No. 1 Company Raised by Capt. Gregor Barclay, and

No. 2 Company Raised by Capt. George McDonald, both part of the "Princess Pats", with the Canadian Divisions at the Front.

No. 3 Company Raised by Capt. Eve, Now reported in France.

No. 4 Company Raised by Capt. Eve, Still training in England.

No. 5 Company Now being trained by Major McKergow in Montreal.

No. 6 Company Now recruiting.

Recruiting Offices: Molson Hall, McGill University, Montreal.

MINING STUDENTS VISITED OTTAWA

Had Two-Day Vacation to Attend Meeting of Canadian Mining Institute.

The senior and junior mining students attended the meeting of the Canadian Mining Institute last week. The meeting was held during the first three days of March at the Chateau Laurier in Ottawa. The mining students being "ipso facto" members of the institute, the Faculty of Applied Science granted to those men attending this meeting leave of absence from lectures for two days.

Many of the professors of the Science Faculty attended and gave papers on new developments in metallurgy and mining. Dr. Frank D. Adams, the former president of the society; Dr. A. Bancroft, Dr. A. Stansfield, Dr. J. B. Porter and Prof. Bell were the members of the faculty who presented papers. There being only eight men in the two upper classes of mining, six present in Ottawa, was quite a good representation for McGill. All those who attended will vouch for the fact that every minute of the time spent at the meeting—in fact, every minute spent in Ottawa—was well worth while, and was of individual benefit to all concerned.

THE DEEPEST GERMAN PERIL.

(Prof. Robert Herrick, Chicago University.)

The German peril did not lie, I thought, in her big guns, her ships, her Kaiser and his "Prussianized machine." It lay in herself, her ideals. If she could win a victory with that monstrous creed of materialism, illuminated by countless crimes, with its defiance of contracts; its law of "indispensable severities," its "military reasons"—why, that must then become the law of the world, the savages' law. Germany would make the public morality of the world. And all of us Christian peoples would fall in behind the band waggon. Even proud Americans cannot resist the fascination of success. German methods of government, German methods of suppressing the individual, German methods of morality—one for you and me as lone individuals and another lawless one when we get together as a State—would be imitated more than German methods of civil and military organization. We should all become strong armed supermen under the hypnotism of German success. Perish the thought!

A SOLDIER'S EPITAPH.

(Loudon Correspondent.)

There is a simple tomb in Lucknow, in India, that cost no more than many a plain farmer's grave-stone in our rural burying places, but it tells of the highest spirit and highest hope of the British soldier, and it will serve any of our men who fall in this war. It is the tomb of the heroic Sir Henry Lawrence, who died so glorious a death in the great mutiny of 1857. No commander in all India had planned more wisely for the defence of the men and women under his care; but the siege had only begun when he was mortally wounded. He called his successor and his associates to him, and at last, having omitted no detail of counsel or information that might enable them to carry out his far-seeing plans, he roused himself to dictate his own immortal epitaph:

Here Lies
Henry Lawrence,
Who Tried to Do His Duty.
May the Lord Have Mercy on His Soul.

MEDICAL NOMINATIONS.

Notice is hereby given that nominations for the offices of President and Treasurer of the Medical Society will be received by the undersigned up till 8.15 p.m., March 10. All nominations must be in writing, and signed by five or more members of the society. The President shall be a member of the class of 1917, the Treasurer of the class of 1918.

J. E. AFFLECK,
President.

BROKE COLLEGE "TEN COMMANDMENTS"—WERE "PUBLICLY PUNISHED"

(Cincinnati Enquirer.)

Infractions of the "Ten Commandments" imposed upon the freshman girls of the University of Cincinnati brought public punishment on twenty-five young women of the class at a meeting held recently in the auditorium. The commandments were imposed by the upper class women, and the entire affair was held, it was explained, to promote good fellowship among the students.

Feeding one another pie blindfolded, the revocation of leap-year privileges, the imposition upon one girl of the obligation to wear a green veil during recitations, and upon another to wear a green bow upon her shoes, were among the punishments. For a violation of one commandment six girls were compelled to wear green dunce caps during the meeting. A public proposal, addressed to one of her admirers, was read by one girl for violation of the commandment which forbade too extended conversation with the young men of the institution.

Miss Ruth Levi, who presided as chairman of the vigilance committee, made a short address to the young women. The vigilance committee was composed of fifteen young women from the three upper classes. No male students were allowed to attend the meeting.

It is proposed to make the affair permanent and the proceedings of each year traditional among the students.

HE KNEW THE DEAN VERY WELL.

"Do you know the dean?"

"Sure, he and I have a personal correspondence. He writes to me about once a month, and then I go around for a little personal chat. Sure, we are great friends."—Silver and Gold.

What's On

To-day.

11.00 — Practice for Junior Hockey Team.

4.00-7.00—Skating.

8.15—Science Undergrad. meeting.

8.15—Historical Club.

8.15—Montreal Metallurgical Association, Chemistry Building.

8.15—Dufferin School Graduates' Society.

Coming.

March 9—Nominations for presidency of Arts Undergraduates' Society close.

March 9—Wicksteed competition.

March 9—C. O. T. C. parade at 7.45 p.m.

March 10—Arts smoker.

March 10—Med. Society nominations close.

March 11—Wicksteed gym competition.

March 11—R.V.C. Sports Day.

March 15—Semi-annual meeting of the Students' Society.

March 15—Reford Cup Contest.

R.V.C. STUDENT A CREATIVE GENIUS

Miss May Tully in Charge of the Spring Fashion Show at the Orpheum.

R. V. C. students will be much interested to know that the Spring Fashion Show at the Orpheum this week is the creation of a past student of the R.V.C. Miss May Tully spent several years at McGill, and since then has been interested in fashions. At present she is in charge of the Fashion Show which is now touring the vaudeville circuits.

It has been a source of wonderment to many as to how the costumes and gowns look so fresh despite the constant packing and unpacking they have to undergo. Miss Tully explains that they have not time to become ruffled, as they are constantly being replaced by new consignments from New York. Then three wardrobe mistresses and several maids are constantly on guard, so to speak, besides which the models are professionals, who know how to look after clothes.

Miss Tully is already at work on the production of a "Summer Fashion Show," which will visit Montreal later in the year.

A CALL FROM THE TRENCHES.

The "Listening Post," which, as you probably know, is a newspaper published by the Canadian Expeditionary Force "somewhere in France," has no patience with some people. It says in a recent issue:

"And now just a word from the firing line to the folk at home. 'Chuck the drones and pessimists' (please excuse Canadian slang); they do more damage than all the German spies within the borders of our Empire. Also 'chuck' the word 'conscription'; it has a hard, rasping sound of servility that we British do not like. Substitute instead the double word, 'national service.' Glorious words! What a privilege to serve our great Empire! What a glory there is in death for our country! Yea, good people, it is a privilege to stand shoulder to shoulder with your brother for the defence of your hearth and home. What would you, young man? Do you not see the burning tear-stained eyes of wives, mothers and sweethearts who have freely given? Come, sir! Awake from your drowsy dream—slip off your phantom platform of excuses to the solid ground of our Empire where you can stand 'neath the folds of the Union Jack, your feet firm, heels together, head erect, chest thrown out, with a true manly heart beating under the King's khaki that waits for you."

MARRIAGEABLE AGES.

So-called marriageable ages vary very widely in different countries. In Austria a "man" and "woman" are supposed to be capable of marrying and conducting a home of their own at the age of 14. In Germany the age must be at least 18 years. In France the man must be 18 and the woman 14, and in Belgium the same. In Spain the husband must be passed his 14th year, and the [illegible]er 12th. In Hungary, for [illegible] Catholic, the man must be 14 years and the woman 12; for Protestants, the man must be 18 and the woman 15. In Greece the man must be at least 14 summers and a woman 12. In Portugal a boy of 14 is considered marriageable and a woman of 12. In Russia and Saxony a youth must refrain from matrimony till he is 18 years and the woman until she is 16.

DIDN'T HEAR THE WHISTLE.

The funniest story of the amateur ring is told on Charlie Gage, the husky big U. of T. Rugby player, boxer, wrestler, and baseball and basketball player. He was boxing Jack Hubbard in a heavyweight championship fixture. Gage rushed Hubbard to the ropes, and was busy pummelling him, while Referee Hewitt was vainly trying to pull him away. "Why didn't you stop?" Gage was asked afterwards. "Well," was the big fellow's reply. "The referee didn't blow his whistle. I never stop until I hear the whistle." Guess Gage won't stop mussing Germans up until he hears the referee's whistle. By the way, Jack Hubbard is one of the five of the original Princess Pats. left on the firing line.

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The Royal Military College of Canada

THERE are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College of Canada. Notwithstanding this, its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The College is a Government Institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving instruction in all branches of military science to Cadets and Officers of the Canadian Militia. In fact it corresponds to Woolwich and Sandhurst.

The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial army, lent for the purpose, and there is in addition a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such an important part of the College course. Medical attendance is also provided.

Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive a practical and scientific training in subjects essential to a sound modern education.

The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the course, and in addition, the constant practice of gymnastics, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures health and excellent physical condition.

Commissions in all branches of the Imperial service and Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually.

The diploma of graduation is considered by the authorities conducting the examination for Dominion Land Surveyor to be equivalent to a university degree, and by the Regulations of the Law Society of Ontario, it obtains the same exemptions as a B.A. degree.

The length of the course is three years, in three terms of 9½ months each.

The total cost of the course, including board, uniform, instructional material, and all extras is about $800.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the College, takes place in May of each year, at the headquarters of the several military divisional areas and districts.

For full particulars regarding this examination and for any other information, application should be made to the secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa, Ont., or to the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

H.Q. 94—5.

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BRITISH INSTRUCTIONS FOR ARMED VESSELS.

The British Admiralty last week officially made public the Admiralty's orders to armed merchantmen, given on October 20, 1915. The orders say the armament of such vessels must be used solely for resisting an attack by an armed vessel and for no other purpose. As British submarines and aircraft are ordered not to approach merchantmen, the orders say, the approach to a British merchantman or a submarine is to be regarded as done with a hostile intention.

The official statement reads as follows:

"In view of the recent issue by the German Government of a memorandum on the treatment of armed merchant ships, the Admiralty has decided to make public the instructions actually governing the actions of British merchant vessels armed for self-defence.

"Instructions, dated October 20th, 1915, re the status of armed merchant ships:

"1. The right of the crew of a merchant vessel to forcibly resist visit and search and fight in self-defence is well recognized in international law and expressly admitted by the German prize regulations in an addendum issued June, 1914, at a time when it was known that numerous merchant vessels were being armed for self-defence.

"2. Armament is supplied solely for the purpose of resisting attack by an armed enemy vessel, and must not be used for any other purpose whatsoever.

"3. An armed merchant vessel, therefore, must not in any circumstances interfere with or obstruct the free passage of other merchant vessels or fishing craft, whether these are friendly, neutral or hostile.

"4. The status of a British armed merchant vessel cannot be changed upon the high seas.

"Rules to be observed in the exercise of the right of self-defence:

"1. The master or officer in command is responsible for opening and ceasing fire.

"2. Participation in armed resistance must be confined to persons acting under the orders of the master or the officer in command.

"3. Before opening fire the British colors must be hoisted.

"4. Fire must not be opened or conued from a vessel which has stopped, hauled down her flag or otherwise indicated her intention to surrender.

"5. The expression 'armament' includes not only cannon, but also rifles and machine guns in cases where these have been supplied.

"6. The ammunition used in rifles and machine guns must conform to Article 23, Hague Convention, 17, 1907—that is, bullets must be cased in nickel or other hard substance, and must not be split or cut in such a way as to cause them to expand or set up on striking a man. The use of explosive bullets is forbidden.

"Circumstances under which armament should be employed:

"1. The armament is supplied for the purpose of defence only. The object of the master should be to avoid action whenever possible.

"2. Experience has shown that hostile submarines and aircraft have frequently attacked merchant vessels without warning. It is important therefore that craft of this description should not be allowed to approach to short range, at which a torpedo or bomb launched without notice would almost certainly be effective. British and Allied submarines and aircraft have orders not to approach merchant vessels. Consequently it may be presumed that any submarine or aircraft which deliberately approaches or pursues a merchant vessel does so with hostile intention. In such cases fire may be opened in self-defence in order to prevent the hostile craft from closing to a range at which resistance to a sudden attack with bomb or torpedo would be impossible.

"3. An armed merchant vessel proceeding to render assistance to the crew of a vessel in distress must not seek action with any hostile craft, though if she herself is attacked while doing so fire may be opened in self-defence.

"4. It should be remembered that the flag is no guide to nationality. German submarines and armed merchant vessels have frequently employed the British, Allied or neutral colors to approach undetected. Though, however, the use of disguise and false colors to escape capture is a legitimate ruse de guerre, its adoption by defensively armed merchant ships may easily lead to misconception. Such vessels, therefore, are forbidden to adopt any form of disguise which might cause them to be mistaken for neutral ships.

"Admiralty comment: 'These instructions, which are those at present in force, are the latest issue. Successive issues have been made, not by reason of a change in policy—the policy throughout has remained unaltered—but by improvement in wording and greater clearness of expression to emphasize the purely defensive character of the armament of merchant vessels.

"It is because of the distorted interpretation given these instructions as a whole and the very forced character of the interpretation given by the German Government to portions which they quote from an earlier issue of the instructions that the Admiralty felt it desirable, with a view to allaying neutral anxiety, to publish these in extenso.'"

Things Theatrical

AT HIS MAJESTY'S.

Mr. Driscoll and his company are staging an unusually attractive farce-comedy at His Majesty's this week, "Mam-Zelle," a production of French derivation, advocates a patented method of educating husbands. The play throughout is of an extremely versatile nature, and its most noteworthy feature is the vaudeville performance, which is interwoven, so that two audiences are being catered to, that of Col. Poster's Theatre and the actual audience of His Majesty's.

Miss Templeton, as Toinette, the great Fleur de Lys and the milliner's apprentice, is a special feature of the performance, and her vaudeville acts are of a high quality. Mr. Dix, as Lionel Leslie, is also worthy of mention, and his catchy songs in company with Mr. Driscoll are indeed features of the programme. Edward Leduc, as Mr. Tarleton, and Miss D'Arcy, as Mrs. Tupper, prove to be great attractions, and Mr. Tupper succeeds in keeping the audience in continuous laughter.

The musical vaudeville is of unusual merit, and great credit is due to Mr. Driscoll and the management for the excellent programme of this week.

WATCH LOST.

Lost—Yesterday afternoon between the Library and the R.V.C. a small silver watch attached to a gold fob. Will the finder please leave with the janitor of the Arts Building or of the R.V.C.

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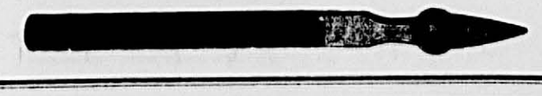

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CONSCRIPTION IN THE EMPIRE

Is Far From Being a Simple Question.

ARGUMENTS ON EACH SIDE

Consensus of Opinion, However, Seems to be Against Compulsory Service.

The monthly magazine of the University of New Brunswick has expressed some interesting ideas on the conscription question. In its latest issue it says:

"The question of conscription, or in other words National Compulsory Service, has been debated for some time throughout the British Empire, and all phases of the question have been discussed. The people of the Empire seem to be about evenly divided as to the advisability of conscription, but with a growing tendency, however, in favor of that method of getting recruits and raising new armies.

"The chief arguments put out against compulsory service are advanced from a moral standpoint—it is claimed that such a system is fundamentally opposed to the ideals of British freedom. In England the chief active opposition has been in the organized Labor party. It is claimed that a compulsory service act would disorganize the industrial life; that the taking of skilled mechanics from factory, shop, or mine, would disorganize labor and cripple the forces of the nation. It is difficult, however, to uphold the validity of this contention, since the sole aim of the Government in passing such a service bill would be to ensure ultimate victory for the British arms. With such an idea in mind the Government would use the powers granted by the bill in the most discretionary manner. While the attitude of the British Labor party is to be deplored, it is nevertheless true that the continued opposition of that party has been the chief cause for the delay of the introduction of a conscription bill into the Imperial Parliament.

"It is often said that the conscript would not make nearly as good a soldier as the volunteer. It would seem, however, that if a National Service Act were passed, each man of military age would grow to feel his individual responsibility and be ready to fight for King and country when called. The thought of being forced to fight would perhaps be unpleasant at first to some, but it would not take long for the views of the entire nation to change in this respect, and the conscript would fight as bravely as the volunteer. Moreover, it is not the nature of the ordinary Britisher to shirk duty no matter what may have been the manner in which this duty was brought before him. Can those who contend that the conscript is the much poorer soldier say that the fighting ability of the German is much impaired by the method by which he is called to fight?

"Who can deny the benefit that would come to Great Britain in having a system by which a steady supply of reinforcements could be raised without the labor of keepinig a great moral pressure always bearing on the men of the nation? For it is only the great moral pressure that causes men to enlist. Another argument in favor of the compulsory system is the great reduction in the expense of raising an army and keeping up a steady supply of reinforcements. It is easily seen that the expense of notifying a man that it has fallen to his lot to serve his country is almost nil. While advertising, such as printing notices and the obnoxious posters, paying the fees of recruiting officers, travelling expenses of speakers, etc., forms a large item of expense."

The National Service manifest gives an able definition of the purpose of compulsory service:

"Every fit man, whatever his position in life, must be made available, as, and when his country calls him for the fighting line, or if specially qualified for National Service at home."

"Why," asks the New Brunswick Monthly, "should there be any opposition to an act passed for such a purpose?"

JUST ORDINARY THIEVES.

Dr. Scherigofer, a member of the Prussian Diet and Secretary of the War Committee of German Industries, informs his fellow-countrymen that on no account must Germany accept "peace terms which would make Belgium an obstacle to the strengthening of our national power and economic progress." With unadorned frankness he points out the value of the coal fields and ore districts now occupied by the Kaiser's troops.

"Germany," he continues, "must take care to remain for all future time in possession of the coal fields in question." The only comment we have to make upon Dr. Scherighofer's proposition is that a very large percentage of the involuntary inmates of the penitentiaries in Prussia, as well as in the eastern civilized world, have been locked up there because they ventured to exercise as private individuals the same theory of appropriation of valuable things which he now advocates as a national policy for his beloved fatherland.—New York Sun.

DISPUTE AS TO AUTHORSHIP.

Dispute having arisen over the authorship of the song, "We Are Coming, Father Abraham," which the soldiers of the armies of the North were wont to sing during the United States civil war, it has been shown that William Cullen Bryant was not the patriot who wrote the stirring words, works of reference to the contrary notwithstanding. The composer was a Hicksite Quaker, named John S. Gibbons, whose aversion to slavery had led him into full support of the Union cause. He was led, soon after Lincoln's call for 300,000 volunteers, to frame a versified response which would voice the assent of the people, and though never before or after was the gift of songmaking one of his assets, like Whittier, also a Friend, he framed sentiment into a form that nerved warriors. The militant Quaker always is a doughty foeman, but in his own way.

A VOLUNTEER'S TEETH.

(Manchester Guardian.))

An Oldham recruit presented himself for medical examination. He seemed all right till he had to open his mouth—and then there was a dialogue like this:

Sergeant—"You'll have to have new teeth."

Recruit—"Then you'll ha' to pay for 'em."

Sergeant—Nay, nay—they are your teeth, you know.

Recruit—"So they are, an' they're good enough for my job. But this is yo're job, an' if new teeth's wanted for it yo'll have to pay for 'em."

He was passed, attested, and promised new teeth at the cost of the State. There was nothing else for it.

CHAIR OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Prof. Scott Nearing, concerning whom so much discussion has been aroused relative to the severing of his connection with the University of Pennsylvania, has accepted the chair of Social Science in Toledo University. This is the municipal university of Toledo.

DECORATIONS FOR BRAVE CANADIANS

Report Received by General Sam Hughes of Awards at the Front.

A report on the last week's fighting in which the Canadians were engaged has been received by General Hughes from the Eye-Witness with the troops. Winter conditions, culminating in a blizzard, prevailed for several days, but warm weather followed. The unabated activity of the enemy airmen remained the chief feature of the week. The hostile airmen showed little inclination to fight, however, and always made off when our airmen went after them.

An attempt was made by a German patrol to bomb the line of the 42nd Montreal Battalion. The enemy was driven back with a couple of casualties, the Canadians suffering no loss. On several occasions the Canadian machine guns did excellent work, and our snipers were busy. A patrol of the 14th Montreal Battalion did good work in locating and dispersing an enemy working party at night. The work of the Royal Canadian Regiment is also mentioned. A party of American journalists visited the Canadian trenches for several hours.

In connection with the minor operations of our 10th Battalion on the night of February 4th, the following decorations have been awarded:

Military Cross—Lieuts. S. S. Kent, A. S. Trimmer and L. Younger.

Distinguished Conduct Medal—Sergt. A. O. Budd and Ptes. F. S. Cox, G. F. Sixby and L. Zuidema.

Clasp to Distinguished Conduct Medal—Sergt. E. R. Milne. Sergt. Milne is the first Canadian to achieve the distinction of winning a D.C.M. and a clasp in the present war.

FIRST TORPEDOES.

The first navy to use torpedoes was the Austrian. Although the actual inventor of the modern weapon, Robert Whitehead, was an Englishman, he originally got the idea from an officer in the Austrian navy. The Austrian's idea was to construct an ordinary sort of clockwork boat, and render it dangerous by loading the front of the vessel with a charge of some explosive. He mentioned the idea to Whitehead, who was then living in Austria, and he, seeing the vast possibilities of the idea, at once set to work to improve it. At the end of two years or so he had produced a rough sort of torpedo, on the lines of the modern one. This first weapon did not work properly, and after running a little distance, sank. At last, however, workable ones were produced, and Whitehead sold them to the Austrian navy. Sinice then, of course, other navies have adopted the torpedo, and his name has become famous.

THE MEDICAL STUDENT.

(London Times.)

The medical student is as important to the State, therefore, as the munition worker, though his importance is prospective rather than immediate. At his work in hospital and laboratory he is as truly engaged in national service as his comrade who bears arms. In view of these considerations we suggest that it would be better to make membership of an Officers' Training Corps an essential part of the students' curriculum than to allow them to join the army at once.—London Times.

PUBLIC SPEAKING CONTEST

The Competition for Reford Cup to be Held on March 15th.

The executive of the Literary and Debating Society has been trying during this year to induce into the college a love of public speaking, a desire for the ability to say things well before an audience. Their success, to put it mildly, has not been startling. Now they are making their last and supreme effort.

Next Wednesday, March 15, the Reford Cup contest in public speaking will be held. This contest generally takes the form of a debate on some question of public interest announced only on the morning of the day on which the debate is to take place. The contestants may, it seems, choose whichever side they wish, and each speaks without reference to the other contestants on the same side. The prize is awarded to the speaker who individually presents his case in the most convincing manner. The name of the winner of the contest is inscribed on the Reford Cup, which remains in the McGill Union.

Announcement has already been made of the Contest through the columns of the "Daily," which has brought forth one or two competitors. The executive are in hope however, that many more will enter the contest. Those who desire to enter are requested to communicate with P. A. G. Clark, Arts '17, Secretary of the Society.

HISTORICAL CLUB MEETING

Dr. Slack Will Present Interesting Paper—Last Meeting This Session.

To-night's meeting of the Historical Club will be the last gathering of the members this session, and a very profitable evening is anticipated.

Throughout the year an effort has been made to discuss subjects connected in a definite way with the present world situation. All of the warring countries, except Russia, have been dealt with in turn, and it is felt by the members that much useful knowledge has been assimilated.

The continuity of the year's work will be demonstrated to-night by a paper from Prof. S. B. Slack, the subject of which will be "A Sketch of the Progress of the Byzantine Empire, the Foundation-Stone of the Civilization of Eastern Europe." As Prof. Slack is an authority on this part of Europe, the Club is assured of an instructive and interesting paper.

Any old members, or those particularly interested in the subject, are heartily welcome to attend the meeting, which will be held as usual at the home of Dr. Colby, 560 Pine avenue West.

DARTMOUTH STAR JOINS GIANTS.

Henry W. Wacker, of New York, a member of the sophomore class of Dartmouth College, gave up his studies recently to join the New York Nationals on their spring training trip. He pitched for the Dartmouth freshmen last season, but was ineligible for the varsity team this year because he played semi-professional baseball last summer.

QUANTITY MOST IMPORTANT.

Said the landlady to the newly billeted soldier: "How do you like your eggs boiled?"

"Two at a time, please," was the young fellow's prompt and illuminating reply.

LIEUT. MACFARLANE DIED OF WOUNDS

(Continued from Page 1.)

Helmer, A. H., Sci. '14, lieutenant, 4th Battery, C.F.A., killed in action.

Hollinsed, R. E. L., Sci. '15, lance-corporal, 4th Battalion, C.E.F., killed in action.

Lake, J. L. E. R., Sci. '16, lieutenant, Border Regiment, M.E.F., died of wounds at the Dardanelles.

Lester, W. R., Sci. '18, private, P.P.C.L.I., killed in action.

Mackay, A. H., Sci. '15, gunner, 21st Battery, C.F.A., died while training.

McLeod, Archibald, Arch. '15, private, 24th Battalion, C.E.F., killed in action.

Mackellar, D. W., Arts '18, private, 73rd Battalion, C.E.F., died while training.

McLennan, Hugh, past student, gunner, 21st Battery, C.F.A., killed in action.

Mavety, J. L., Med. '11, captain, Royal Army Medical Corps, died of acute poisoning in France.

Moor, C., Sci. '15, lieutenant, 3rd Hampshire Regiment, killed in action at the Dardanelles.

Ogilvie, W. E., Sci. '15, lieutenant, 9th Border Regiment, B.E.F., killed in action.

Paddon, H. A., Sci. '13, gunner, 5th Battery, C.F.A., accidentally killed in action.

Powter, A. L., Sci. '15, gunner, 5th Battery, C.F.A., killed in action.

Price, H. B., Arts '14, captain, London Rifle Brigade, B.E.F., killed in action.

Richardson, A. I., Sci. '11, gunner, 2nd Battery, C.F.A., killed in action.

Rosher, J. H., Sci. '17, lance-corp., P.P.C.L.I., killed in action.

Sankey, S. J., past student, lieutenant, 16th Staffordshire Regiment, B.E.F., killed in action.

Tebbutt, O. N., Sci. '12, First Canadian Division, killed in action.

Wilkinson, E. S., Sci. '16, Royal Flying Corps, killed.

Yates, H. B., Med. '93, lieutenant-colonel, No. 3 Canadian General Hospital (McGill), died on active service.

ALUMINUM ABUNDANT.

Although aluminum was almost unknown only a few years ago, it is now declared by the United States Geological Survey to be the most abundant of metals. In the form of its oxide it constitutes about 15 per cent. of the earth's crust. Within a generation it has been so extensively exploited and developed that its price has fallen from $14 or $15 a pound to 20 cents. There are further opportunities in the perfection of a process whereby it may be commercially extracted from the unlimited deposits in the clay and rocks which are to be found in all parts of the world.

CHROMIUM.

Although the salts of chromium have many minor uses, the metal finds its greatest use as an alloy with iron in the manufacture of high-grade steel for the most part uniquely adapted to special uses. Tool steel containing small amounts of chromium and tungsten permits a rate of cutting not possible with any other alloys, and is therefore important in modern machine-shop practice.

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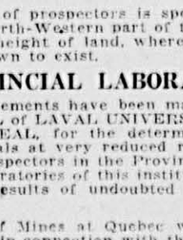

PROVINCE of QUEBEC

Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries.

The chief minerals of the Province of Quebec are Asbestos, Chromite, Copper, Iron, Gold, Molybdenite, Phosphate, Mica, Graphite, Ornamental and Building Stone, Clays, Etc.

The Mining Law gives absolute security of Title and is very favourable to the Prospector.

MINERS' CERTIFICATES.

First of all, obtain a miner's certificate, from the Department in Quebec or from the nearest agent. The price of this certificate is $10.00, and it is valid until the first of January following. This certificate gives the right to prospect on public lands and on private lands, on which the mineral rights belong to the Crown.

The holder of the certificate may stake mining claims to the extent of 200 acres.

WORKING CONDITIONS.

During the first six months following the staking of the claim, work on it must be performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days of eight hours.

SIX MONTHS AFTER STAKING.

At the expiration of six months from the date of the staking, the prospector, to retain his rights, must take out a mining license.

MINING LICENSE.

The mining license may cover 40 to 200 acres in unsurveyed territory. The price of this license is Fifty Cents an acre per year, and a fee of $10.00 on issue. It is valid for one year, and is renewable on the same terms, on producing an affidavit that during the year work has been performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days' labor on each forty acres.

MINING CONCESSION.

Notwithstanding the above, a mining concession may be acquired at any time at the rate of $5.00 an acre for SUPERIOR METALS, and $2.00 an acre for INFERIOR MINERALS.

The attention of prospectors is specially called to the territory in the North-Western part of the Province of Quebec, north of the height of land, where important mineralized belts are known to exist.

PROVINCIAL LABORATORY.

Special arrangements have been made with the POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL of LAVAL UNIVERSITY, 228 ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL, for the determination, assays and analysis of minerals at very reduced rates for the benefit of miners and prospectors in the Province of Quebec. The well equipped laboratories of this institution and its trained chemists ensure results of undoubted integrity and reliability.

The Bureau of Mines at Quebec will give all the information desired in connection with the mines and mineral resources of the Province, on application addressed to

HONORE MERCIER,
Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, Quebec